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Established 1887

## Ford Ties pledge to Israelis to Peace Bid

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—President Ford has been quoted as saying that the United States will not be willing to give Israel a formal guarantee of its security if there has been no progress toward a peace settlement in the Middle East.

In an interview with the current issue of Time magazine appeared to be an attempt to apply some careful domestic pressure on Israel to move toward a peace settlement with the Arabs.

In an unusually noncommittal statement for an American president speaking of Israel, Mr. Ford said of such a guarantee: "In a final analysis, we have to ask what is in our national interest above any and all other considerations."

No Guarantees  
President noted in the interview that Washington already given Israel "every-thing except" a security guarantee.

"We have often made commitments that we consider Israel a necessary state in the Middle East, both as to integrity of territory and its existence."

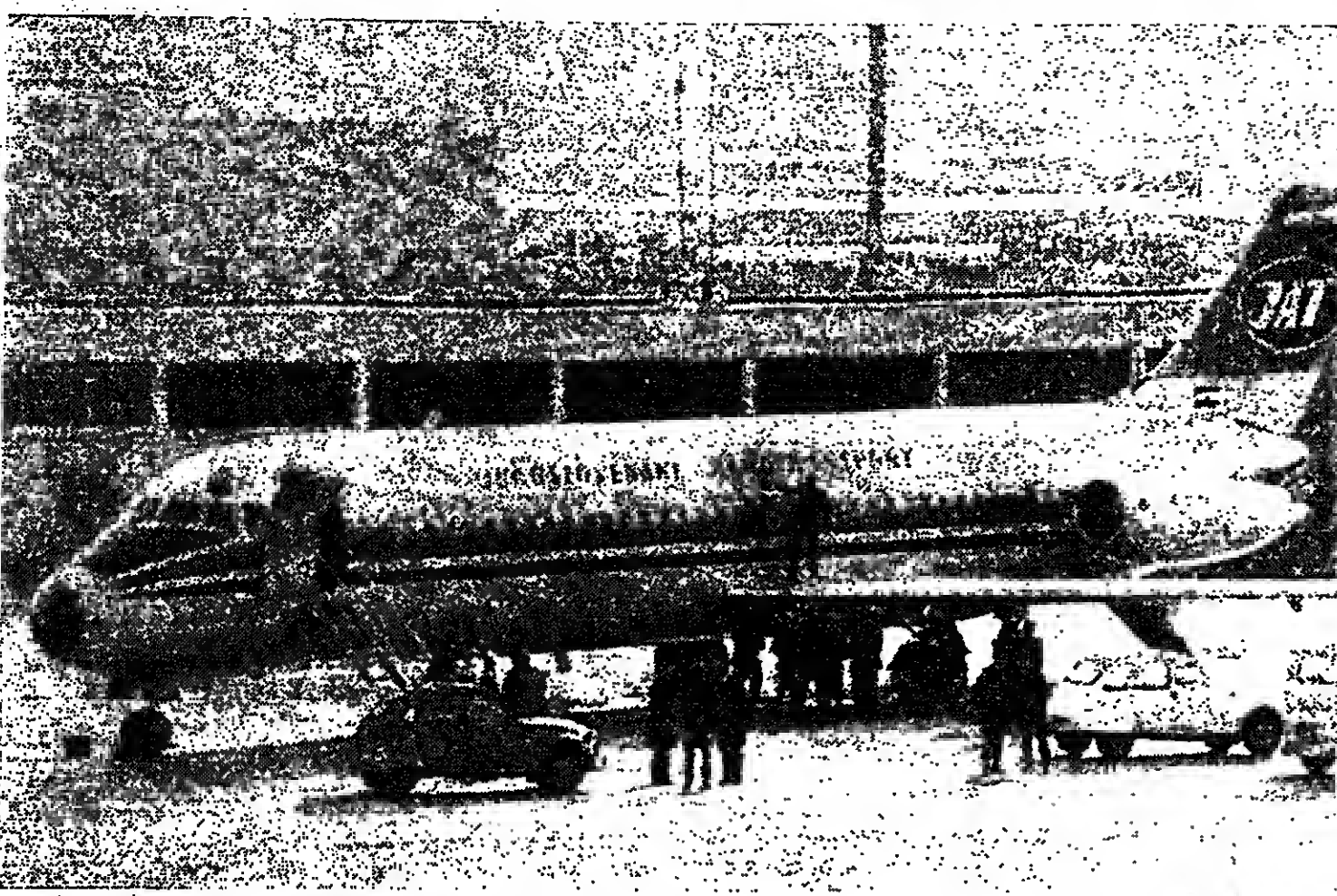
"I wouldn't rule out a guarantee under some circumstances, if there has to be, in my judgment, some real progress there before that step would be taken. It so happens that there is a substantial relationship at the present time between our national security interests and those of Israel."

But in the final analysis, we have to judge what is in our national interest above any and all other considerations."

Previous suggestions of such a guarantee have been criticized by Israel as being both meaningless and risky in view of the history of formal assurances that were not honored when tested. A greater pledge to Israel has been made by Israeli officials as a standard part of attempts to persuade them to give up land.

The President's carefully phrased suggestion that there could be a time when Israel and Arab interests could diverge is seen as a hint that a commitment could be in the offing or how far Israel should go in making concessions to Egypt and other Arab states in negotiations, direct or indirect, if Israel does not become more flexible.

But the President also reaffirmed his backing for the recent statement by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that has raised a new protest in the Arab world. Mr. Kissinger recently said, continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Policeman on wing of Yugoslavian DC-9 showing exact spot where bazooka shell damaged the plane.

## Fortifying Villages to Repulse Israelis

## Libya Offers Lebanon Defense Plan

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Libya is awaiting Lebanese government permission for the Libyans to bolster Lebanon's defenses against Israeli attacks, Libya's leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, said in an interview published today.

He said that Libya was prepared to participate in building fortified villages in southern Lebanon—along the lines of those in Israel—but he gave no details. Col. Qadhafi told two Beirut newspapers, *Al-Nahar* and *L'Orient-Le Jour*, that a Libyan military delegation which visited Lebanon recently had drawn up recommendations for defending southern Lebanon against the Israeli raids.

He said that he had approved the Libyan delegation's recommendations and was now waiting for the Lebanese government to give the go-ahead signal so that Libya might implement the plans.

The Libyan leader criticized other Arab states for allegedly not helping Lebanon to withstand Israeli attacks. He said that the need for such assistance had been established during the Libyan military delegation's visit to Lebanon and during a stay in Libya by a Lebanese delegation.

Col. Qadhafi said that Libya would not end the state of war with Israel even if other Arab states did.

He said that his country has

started contacting Arab scientists in the United States and elsewhere abroad in an effort to bring them back to their Arab homeland.

Similar efforts are being made by other Arab countries, the colonel said.

"We in Libya have decided to build a science city for Arab scientists so that the Arab nation will benefit from them rather than have them remain scattered around the world," he said.

Asked whether Libya was seeking to become a nuclear power, Col. Qadhafi said:

## Battle With Guerrillas

## Israelis Use Artillery, Tanks In 2d Thrust Into Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Israeli commandos backed by armor and artillery struck across the border into southern Lebanon today for the second time in 48 hours and fought battles with Lebanese guerrillas for the third straight day.

A Lebanese Defense Ministry statement said Israeli gunners shelled the outskirts of several villages in the Arzoub region, near Lebanon's border with the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. The statement said the Israeli shelling lasted 24 hours.

It said Israeli ground forces fought their way through return fire from Lebanese gunners to blow up five homes in the villages of Haila and Chouba, a mile inside Lebanon.

A Palestinian spokesman said guerrilla forces in the area joined Lebanese forces in "meeting the large enemy force and inflicting heavy casualties on them."

In Tel Aviv, Israel said its forces renewed their offensive against Arab guerrillas in the second successive overnight thrust into Lebanon, hitting two villages and battling guerrillas in one of them.

## 2 Women Hurt

Arab newsmen in the region said the Israeli shelling began last night and continued intermittently until this afternoon, injuring at least two women and damaging 20 homes in the villages of Kfar Hamam Kreibeh and Rasheya el Fulkhar.

As the fighting continued, Israeli warplanes made their first flights over Beirut in more than a week, sending sonic booms rumbling across the capital shortly before noon.

At about 7 p.m., two Israeli warships appeared off Lebanon's coast at the port city of Nakoura, about 50 miles south of Beirut, and began firing flares toward the shore, witnesses said.

The fighting along the Israeli-Lebanese border was apparently touched off by Israeli retaliation for stepped-up guerrilla raids against its army patrols on Mount Hermon in northern Israel. Lebanese newspapers dubbed the fighting the "Arzoub war," after the 40-square-mile region where the fiercest clashes occurred.

"The enemy used its artillery fire to cover its infiltration of the village of Kfar Chouba, where they blew up four houses, and the village of Haila, where they blew up one house," the Defense Ministry statement said.

"I imagine the question of nuclear power will one day be as essential as electricity. While people now say that this country has 50 planes and the other has 500 planes, the day will come when they will say this country has three nuclear bombs and the other has 10 nuclear bombs and so on."

He said that Libya's main concern is to see the Arab scientists return home "because the Arab world has vast potential and many scientists can accomplish anything once the right atmosphere is created for them."

## Plane at Paris Hit by Shell Fired at El Al

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Two men attacked an Israeli airliner at Orly Airport today with bazookas, but missed the plane and struck a nearby Yugoslavian aircraft and an administrative office. Three persons were injured.

The target plane, an El Al Boeing 707 taxiing for takeoff, was delayed but left later for New York with 130 passengers aboard. An El Al spokesman said that the pilot had accelerated after the first shot missed and escaped a second shot.

The Yugoslav plane, a DC-9 of JAT, was preparing to board passengers for Zagreb when the first of the two shells was fired. It crashed through the fuselage without exploding.

One of the plane's stewards and a French policeman stationed nearby to guard the El Al plane were injured by flying fragments.

A second bazooka shell hit an administration building, causing considerable damage and injuring a maintenance man. None of the injuries was serious.

## Car Abandoned

The attackers escaped, but police later found their car abandoned in a nearby suburb. Two bazooka-type weapons were found in the car. Police said they were of Soviet make.

An anonymous telephone caller told Reuters news agency here that the attack was carried out by a guerrilla group called the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



OATHS OF OFFICE—Three of the eight-man panel picked by President Ford to investigate the CIA being sworn in in Washington yesterday. From left: Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, the chairman, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer and former Calif. Gov. Ronald Reagan.

## Schlesinger Admits CIA's 'Misdemeanors'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger acknowledged today that a post-Watergate review of the Central Intelligence Agency's activities had uncovered a small number of "misdemeanors" during the last 30 years.

Mr. Schlesinger, a former director of the CIA, made the disclosure to reporters after testifying for an hour before an eight-member panel which President Ford recently named to investigate charges that the CIA has illegally spied on citizens in the United States.

Mr. Schlesinger said that disclosure of CIA domestic activities related to Watergate in 1972 prompted a broad review of all agency activities.

"I think there were a number of issues that came about as a result of the review of intelligence activities perpetrated by Watergate," he said. "The entire history was made. Certain things came to light."

He did not characterize the violations, except to say:

"These things must be viewed in the context of the 20-year history of the CIA—most of the things uncovered go all the way back through the 1950s. The number of misdemeanors in that period is quite small."

Continued Corrections  
Asked if the CIA had taken steps to end those violations, Mr. Schlesinger replied, "Corrective actions are continuously necessary in any institution."

Mr. Schlesinger was preceded as a witness by CIA Director William Colby, who opened the closed hearing and remained inside the room during the testimony of the defense secretary. Mr. Colby was expected to be questioned on a top-secret report which he recently prepared for

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—President Ford decided to make a surprise television appearance tonight to tell Americans of new economy and energy proposals, including a tax cut of nearly \$16 billion and still fuel-conservation measures.

The President's TV appearance was announced barely an hour after House Democratic leaders issued their economic program, which also includes proposed tax cuts for low and middle-income families, and a fuel rationing plan.

Mr. Ford planned to outline in his special television address the economic and energy proposals that will be spelled out in detail in his State of the Union message to Congress Wednesday.

A presidential speech so close to a State of the Union address on the same issues was believed to be unprecedented, and its timing was considered a political counterpunch to the Democratic move. But the White House denied that the TV appearance was designed to take the publicity spotlight from the Democratic program unveiled today.

The President's address for a \$16-billion cut in taxes includes reductions in both personal and business taxes this year as a weapon to combat recession.

## \$1,000 Rebates Possible

The program could give individual taxpayers cash rebates of up to \$1,000 on their 1974 tax payments due this coming April 15.

The President foresees that \$12 billion of the tax cut will go to individuals in 12-per-cent rebates on their 1974 tax payments. Many individuals' payments have been completed through payroll deductions.

The remaining \$4 billion in the tax cut would be in the form of an increase in the investment tax credit to 12 per cent for one year. The current tax credit ranges between 4 and 7 per cent.

The rise in the investment tax credit to 12 per cent for 1975 is designed to spur industries' plant expansion and create more jobs.

Other major elements of the Ford package:

• An immediate tariff on foreign crude oil, beginning at \$1 a barrel and going to \$3 a barrel in three months, coupled with a request to Congress to place "energy taxes" on domestic oil and natural gas.

• An unspecified method of returning the \$30 billion in "energy tax revenues" to the economy "in the form of additional payments and credits to individuals, business and state and local governments."

The Ford program foresees higher retail gasoline prices because of the "energy taxes." But the White House does not expect the increase to be "as much as with a 20-cent-a-gallon gas tax," which had been suggested by some to curb fuel consumption.

The note was addressed to them as guarantors of the 1973 Paris peace agreement under which U.S. troops were withdrawn from Southeast Asia.

The United States said North Vietnam has built up its main forces in South Vietnam through the illegal infiltration of more than 160,000 troops since the peace agreement was concluded in Paris on Jan. 27, 1973.

More than 400 new armored vehicles have been sent into South Vietnam, more than tripling the strength of Communist armor there, the United States said. Artillery and anti-aircraft weapons also were greatly increased, the protest said.

The protest said that North Vietnam had expanded its military stockpiles and improved its military logistics system, in Laos and Cambodia as well as in the Demilitarized Zone separating North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

The note also said the North had failed to honor its commitment to cooperate in determining the status of American and other personnel missing in action and had broken off all discussions on this issue by refusing to meet with U.S. and South Vietnamese representatives on a four-party joint military team for the last seven months.

Today was the third time that the United States has filed strong protests with the other principal signatories of the Vietnam accord.

Flights Over South  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A Pentagon spokesman confirmed yesterday that U.S. aircraft were carrying out unarmed reconnaissance flights over South Vietnam and Cambodia. He stressed that the action was nothing new or secret.

But the spokesman, William Beecher, would say only "no com-

permanently" on selected industries if necessary.

They also promised additional public-sector jobs, speedier spending for public works and an "emergency housing program" to combat unemployment. They called for action of some kind—including possibly either a fuel-tax increase or gasoline rationing—"Voluntary restrictions simply have not worked," the Democratic statement said.

House Speaker Carl Albert, presenting the Democrats' program at a news conference, said the appropriate House committees (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Democrats Offer Rival Plan Ford Seeks Tax Slash Of \$16 Billion, Oil Cut

Other points in the Ford energy-conservation plan include a windfall-profits tax on oil producers, a five-year delay on higher automobile pollution standards and stepped-up efforts to speed the development of such other domestic energy resources as coal.

The House Democrats' plan today promised quick action for a "substantial" anti-recession tax cut for "Americans of modest income." The Democrats also said they will pass legislation empowering the President to delay inflationary price increases up to 90 days and to impose price and presumably wage controls "more

SAIGON, Jan. 13 (AP).—South Vietnamese bombers today wrecked a 400-truck North Vietnamese convoy carrying troops and war materials to launch an offensive in the Central Highlands, with Kontum city the prime target, the II Corps headquarters announced.

In one of the biggest South Vietnamese air campaigns of the war, the headquarters claimed that more than 200 Soviet-built Molotov trucks were destroyed and 170 North Vietnamese troops were killed.

The command said that South Vietnamese bombers hammered the convoy for more than six hours. Spokesmen said that the convoy was moving toward Kontum and was attacked about six miles northwest of the city. They said that the convoy had come through a North Vietnamese road network in Laos.

Kontum city is about 360 miles northeast of Saigon and about 25 miles from the border of Laos and Cambodia.

Field reports said that North (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Issues Formal Protest, Says Hanoi Is Resuming War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The United States today protested what it termed a grave violation of the Vietnam peace agreement by Hanoi in resuming warfare in South Vietnam.

"The Democratic Republic of Vietnam must accept the full consequence of its actions," the United States said in a note addressed to the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France, Hungary, Poland, Indonesia, Iran and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The note was addressed to them as guarantors of the 1973 Paris peace agreement under which U.S. troops were withdrawn from Southeast Asia.

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## In Big Air Campaign

## South Vietnam Reports Red Convoy Destroyed

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ules from the borders of Laos and Cambodia. It was a main target in the 1968 Tet offensive and again in the 1972 Easter offensive, when North Vietnamese troops got into the city but did not succeed in capturing it.

There was no immediate corroboration of the II Corps headquarters claim, which obviously was based on the reports of pilots, U.S. pilots—during years of American bombing in Vietnam—and South Vietnamese pilots are known to exaggerate. And there also is the problem of two pilots reporting the same truck being struck, thus doubling the number claimed.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong launched a regional offensive on Dec. 8 in the southern half of South Vietnam, including the provinces north, east and south of Saigon, but the Central Highlands have been quiet.

Field reports said that North (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Navy Activity Again Criticized

By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sharply rebuked the United States again today for its military activity in the Indian Ocean.

As she spoke, during a visit to the Maldives Islands, a U.S. Navy task force led by the nuclear-powered carrier Enterprise sailed into the region on what the Pentagon described as a routine mission.

Indian newsmen with Mrs. Gandhi also reported that American transport planes are landing and taking off daily in a "fervent buildup" on Diego Garcia Island.

"Not far from these tranquil islands in the Indian Ocean there increased naval activity threatening the peace of the region," Mrs. Gandhi said, according to dispatches reaching here. "We must make our voices heard."

India has repeatedly criticized the United States for its plans to expand an air and naval base on Diego Garcia.

## Midway on Mission

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Pentagon said today that the carrier Midway had left Yokohama on a routine training operation. A spokesman denied a report that the ship "was denied for Vietnamese waters."

## Angola Independence Accord May Be Reached Tomorrow

ALVOR, Portugal, Jan. 13 (AP).—Negotiations for Angolan independence moved nearer conclusion today as Portuguese sources reported agreement on major issues, including a power-sharing formula for the new transitional government.

A senior Portuguese official said that the negotiations would end Wednesday with a formal signing of a text providing for the liquidation of Portuguese colonial rule in Lisbon's rich West African outpost.

Still to be decided, the sources said, was the question of how to integrate into one all-black army the forces of three warring guerrilla movements represented at the summit meeting here.

On the other side of an oval table from the Portuguese at an Algarve coast hotel are representatives from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

## Heavy Toll

The guerrillas have taken a heavy toll of lives in fighting among themselves during their 14-year war against Portuguese troops. They are at odds for tribal and ideological reasons.

Meanwhile, the sources said the negotiators had found the only acceptable solution to the problem of forming a government that will hold power until the Portuguese withdraw later this year. They said a troika had been selected to lead the new government, with one representative from each movement.

Portuguese sources also said the summit meeting had produced an accord on provisions for protecting any of the 250,000 European settlers in Angola who choose to stay after independence.

They said this was Lisbon's prime concern. Details of the "agreement in principle" were not made public.

It was reported by Portuguese officials that tomorrow's session of talks—the fifth day of negotiations—would probably be concerned with detailed drafting of an agreement.

## Heavy Rains End Spain's Worst Drought Since '54

MADRID, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A heavy rainfall has broken a serious eight-month drought in southern Spain which caused thousands of deaths and economic damage officially valued at \$380 million.

The rains began Saturday and greeted with exuberance in the region, where news agency reports thousands walked down the lanes without umbrellas or coats, "enjoying the feeling rain falling on them."

In Cadix, the first drops fell as people gathered at the beach for prayers and provision behind a statue of Christ is locally known as "the tree bringer." The statue is taken to the streets only during disastrous droughts.

The weather bureau said the drought affecting the south and center was the worst since 1954. It said the rains might actually extend from the south to other regions of the country.

Lack of rain has caused 20 of Spain's 50 provinces to ask the government to declare them disaster zones. The government recently granted \$16.5 million in emergency relief.



## Israelis at Captured Oil Fields See Egypt Recovering Region

By Terence Smith

ABU RUDEIS, Israeli-occupied Zone of Egypt, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The workers in the Abu Rudeis oil fields, Israel's richest trophy from the 1967 war, think they are operating on borrowed time. Israel began to exploit Egyptian wells in the Sinai Peninsula immediately after capturing them in the six-day war of 1967. They provide 50 to 60 per cent of the oil Israel needs each year, and are expected to be the centerpiece in any negotiations between Israel and Egypt on a second-stage Sinai agreement.

The future of the wells—and the possession of the important Mitla and Gidi Passes in Sinai—are expected to be the issues that will decide whether a new agreement can be concluded. Egypt is demanding the return of both; Israel has refused so far.

The 400 Israeli oil experts and workers who populate this former Egyptian boom town on the east coast of the Gulf of Suez are pessimistic about future talks. They believe that the wells will soon cease to be Israeli.

"I suppose you came to say good-bye," an oil worker said sarcastically when an American reporter walked into the canteen just outside the work camp. "Good thing you didn't wait until next month. There'll be Egyptians here by then."

Because of the uncertainty, there is little inclination to start new projects or undertake ambitious building. The wells are still pumping and the tankers

continue to call, but everything else is standing still. "We don't know where we stand," said Benjamin Edut, chief of security for Netivei Nefit, Ltd., the Israeli government oil company, which was established in 1967 to work the captured fields. "Everyone here is depressed. Will the politicians give all this back to Egypt? If so, when? In three months? Six? A year? We're all in a state of suspension."

The Israeli Cabinet reportedly is divided over the desirability of retaining the fields as against the Sinai passes.

One who is convinced that the economic benefits of the oil fields far outweigh the military value of the passes is Zvi Dinstein, former deputy finance minister, who serves as the government's chief adviser on oil and energy. "I can't exaggerate the importance of the oil fields," he said in an interview in Tel Aviv. "It is a secure and reliable source of oil at a time when such sources are hard to find."

It would be unthinkable, in Mr. Dinstein's opinion, for Israel to withdraw from the fields without securing firm guarantees of a steady supply from either the producers or the United States.

The fields and the wells in the Gulf produce 75,000 to 85,000 barrels a day, according to Israeli officials. Israel buys the rest of its annual requirement of about 180,000 barrels a day from Iran, which is also described abroad as a potential source of compensatory supplies.

Because the Israelis depend almost totally upon oil for energy supplies, they are circumspect about disclosure of details. Newspaper articles about the oil situation, including this one, are subjected to rigorous censorship. This reporter's request to enter the fields here was denied.

According to foreign sources, the fields are worked in cooperation with ENI, the Italian national oil company, which originally explored and developed them in partnership with Egypt in 1964.

When the Israeli Army seized the fields in 1967, Israel suddenly found itself with a major asset but without the necessary expertise to exploit it. According to the foreign sources, an arrangement was worked out under which the Italians continued their participation and Israel simply replaced Egypt as partner. Israel continues to pay 50-per-cent royalties to Italy on all oil pumped.

Calculated at 1974 prices, production for last year was worth about \$250 million. The existing wells have a projected lifetime of 8 to 10 years, according to Israeli officials.

Perhaps with an eye toward the day when it will have to give up the fields, the government recently explored itself to an intensive exploration effort in Israel. The effort is expected to cost nearly \$100 million.

Reactivating Station  
Tass said they "carried out operations in reactivating the station and checking its onboard systems and scientific instruments."

The cosmonauts will carry out biological and medical experiments, earth observations and test the improved design of the Salyut, the agency said.

The cosmonauts ended their second working day at 10 a.m. Moscow time, Tass said. The research vessel Akademik Sergei Korolev in the Atlantic maintained contact with the station as it orbited out of the radio contact zone with the Soviet Union.

Information from the vessel was relayed to the flight control center by satellite.

Salyut Launched Dec. 26  
Tass said by noon today that Salyut-4 had made 268 orbits of the earth, 19 of them with the cosmonauts aboard. The station was sent aloft Dec. 25.

Reports have not mentioned how long the cosmonauts will remain aboard the Salyut. Some Western experts have speculated that the cosmonauts might seek to surpass the three weeks spent by the Soyuz-11 cosmonauts in Salyut-1 in 1971.

There also has been speculation that Col. Gubarev and Mr. Grechko may only be readying the station for a longer stay by later cosmonauts.

## Clemency Pleas Expand in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A flood of applications for President Ford's amnesty program has hit the armed forces and clemency board with only three weeks left before the offer expires.

But officials say the offer made to heal the wounds left by the Vietnam war is being taken up by few who deserve as a result of anti-war feelings. Most of the returnees give the same reasons for deserting that have been heard since the Roman legions—problems with girlfriends, family strains, debts, emotional stress in the military environment.

Last week an average of 64 deserters volunteered for the program each day, exceeding even the 60-a-day average set in the first week of the program. The flow had slipped to a trickle of only 14 a day during the Thanksgiving-Christmas holiday periods.

## Israelis Get Ford Caution

(Continued from Page 1)  
In an interview with Business Week magazine that the United States could not rule out the use of force if it was confronted with "some actual strangulation" over oil supplies for the industrialized nations.

"Strangulation is the key word," Mr. Ford said. "He didn't say force would be used to bring a price change" of the oil.

President Ford told Time that he considers the prospects of war in the Middle East "very, very serious."

He said that the gravity of the situation increases "every day that we don't get some action for further progress in the settlement of some of those disputes."

Comment by Luns  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Joseph Luns, secretary-general of NATO, said that any nation—Western, Russian or Arab—is likely to consider force if "faced with strangulation."

But Mr. Luns, in an interview, refused to make a serious situation must be to be described as "strangulation." He also said that he saw no sign that the Arab oil states intended to strangle the Western economies.

Not Politically Possible  
MILAN, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda said in an interview published today that U.S. military intervention in the Middle East was not politically possible.

He told the Milan daily Corriere della Sera that U.S. references to the possibility of the United States using force to safeguard its oil supplies did not amount to a real threat.

"The times of colonialist incursions have vanished. All this is out of date and is no longer part of what is politically possible," Mr. Hoveyda was quoted as saying.



ON THE DOUBLE—American soldiers of the Berlin brigade running alongside the Communist wall that divides the city. They run over a different route every day and yesterday chose to jog beside the infamous wall.

## Paris Attack On El Al Jet

(Continued from Page 1)

Mohammed Boudia commando, named after a pro-Palestinian Algerian killed in a booby-trapped car blast here in 1973.

"We were aiming for the El Al airliner," the caller told the news agency. "Next time, we will hit our target."

In Beirut, however, the Palestine Liberation Organization issued a statement condemning and denouncing this criminal operation, affirming that no commando group had anything to do with this operation, which is an intrigue against the Palestine cause and the Palestinian people's struggle.

In Jerusalem, Israeli Information Minister Aharon Yari said that the attack came as "no surprise." He said that "terrorism and terrorist organizations have run riot with only minimal reaction by the civilized world."

The two men were described as tall and in their 30s. A manhunt was begun this afternoon. A police spokesman said that the attack had been well organized. "The weapons that were used," he said, "are rocket-launchers that require considerable experience. We are in the presence of a structured group, although we still are unable to indicate its origin."

Police refused to state that the attack was against the El Al plane.

French Witness  
Claude Page, a Frenchman about to leave on a domestic flight, said he saw the two men drive their car up near the runway, unwrap a bazooka from an orange cloth and squeeze off the shots. They drove off just before the police arrived, Mr. Page said.

Police said that the attack occurred in an area that is accessible to the public and not from the special security area near where the planes are stationed. There is a special guard for all El Al planes. Police said the two shots were made from an area about 130 meters from the aircraft.

A revolver was found at the site of the attack which Agency France-Press described as a "165-mm caliber with a star on the grip, made in an Eastern country." Police said it was being examined for fingerprints.

Previous Events  
The attack, if it had been successful, would have been the most serious against El Al on French territory. Three years ago an unexploded bomb was discovered at the El Al counter at Orly.

On Aug. 4, a bomb exploded outside the Jewish Social Fund and two rightist publications, l'Aurore and Minute, also were burned. One person was injured.

Free Democrats Seeking Coalition In German State  
MAINZ, West Germany, Jan. 13 (AP).—The tiny Free Democratic party has proposed a Rhineland-Pfalz state coalition government with the Christian Democrats. But the Free Democrats denied yesterday that the proposal would affect their ruling partnership in Bonn with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Socialists.

It was the first time that the Free Democrats have offered to join the Christian Democrats on the state level since the Free Democrats linked with the Socialists nationally in 1969, ending the Christian Democratic postwar reign in Bonn.

The proposal was seen as a life-saving measure in the state. The Free Democratic party is threatened with extinction in Rhineland-Pfalz if it fails to collect the required minimum of 5 per cent of the popular vote in March 9 elections for representatives in the Mainz Parliament.

The Christian Democrats currently rule the 100-seat statehouse with 52 deputies. The Social Democrats have 42 and the Free Democrats, 6.

## Greeks Are Flocking to See 'Z' As Film Stirs Controversy

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—When the film "Z" was released in 1969, it was banned by the military junta then ruling Greece. It is now playing here for the first time, and its showing has become one of the most popular—and controversial—events since the restoration of democracy almost six months ago.

The story is based on the assassination in 1963 of Gregoris Lambrakis, popular leftist member of the Greek parliament. The sound "zee" means "he lives" in Greek, and the issues raised by that murder are far from dead.

The most popular film here since television was introduced has been "The Godfather," which was seen by about 400,000 Greeks. In less than four weeks, 350,000 have seen the French-made "Z" and 600,000 are expected to do so by the end of its run.

Audiences usually cheer loudly when one character denounces the American military bases here. They cheer at a photograph of King Constantine, who was deposed in a national referendum last month.

Biggest Response  
The biggest response always comes at the end, when a young investigator overcomes an official cover-up and indicates four police officials for complicity in the murder.

The model for the hero, Christos Sartzetakis, was arrested and tortured by the military regime that took power in 1967. After the junta crumbled during the Cyprus crisis last summer, he was restored to his post as an appellate judge.

A mild-mannered man with longish graying hair, Judge Sartzetakis saw the film for the first time recently and had this reaction: "It can only tell you that the film covers only a small part of reality—it barely touches the surface. The real case was a thousand times worse."

For one thing, the judge believes that the officials behind the cover-up tried to kill him during his investigation.

Asked why the movie is so popular here, the judge compared the Greek reaction to the American interest in Watergate: "It's very simple; there is a thirst for justice."

The novel "Z," by Vassilis Vassilikos, on which the movie is based, is a best seller. Records of the movie's soundtrack, with music by Mikis Theodorakis, the leftist composer, are also moving briskly. Despite this public response, the film has been attacked from both sides of the political spectrum.

The left believes that the Lambrakis affair was part of a long-standing conspiracy that culminated in the coup of 1967. Various writers have criticized the Greek director, Henri Costa-Gavras, for not detailing that conspiracy and the role allegedly played by the palace and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The right feels that the film insults the monarchy and the military. The film is also embarrassing to Premier Constantine Caramanlis, who was premier in 1963 and was accused of "moral responsibility" for the Lambrakis murder. By allowing its release, Mr. Caramanlis showed that he had no "guilt complex" about the affair, according to Panayotis Lambrakis, the minister of information.

"We are not afraid of these discussions," he said. Mr. Lambrakis was in exile in London during the junta years and often used the film to raise money for the Greek resistance effort. He conceded, however, that the government blocked release of "Z" until after the referendum on the monarchy, on the grounds that it might disrupt the campaign.

But government troops on the west bank are boxed into a small strip of land several hundred yards wide, field reports said.

## Saigon Says Convoy Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnamese forces launched a fresh attack along the Binh Dinh coastal plain, about 300 miles northeast of Saigon, where a rice-growing region around Bong Son district town is being contested. Most of the fighting reported today was concentrated in the Mekong Delta.

The Saigon command claimed 182 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed in four major battles in the Delta. It listed its own losses as 6 killed, 67 wounded and 11 missing.

The biggest clash was along the Cambodian border, 55 miles west of Saigon, where a North Vietnamese armored column attacked a South Vietnamese frontier outpost manned by about 100 troops, the command said. It claimed that five North Vietnamese armored personnel carriers were destroyed by South Vietnamese bombers and artillery.

Cambodian Fighting  
In Cambodia, meanwhile, heavy fighting continued around the Mekong River town of Neak Luong as Khmer Rouge rebels tried to strengthen their 3-week-old blockade of the waterway, the last major surface supply line to Phnom Penh.

All roads into the capital have been cut for some time and river convoys from Saigon have been halted since the insurgents began their campaign Jan. 1.

Military sources said that government troops still hold ground on the east and west banks of the Mekong at Neak Luong, 35 miles southeast of the capital. They denied earlier reports that government forces had abandoned the west bank of the town, which is a major naval base and ferry crossing.

But government troops on the west bank are boxed into a small strip of land several hundred yards wide, field reports said.

The reports said that navy boats have taken more than 800 reinforcements from Phnom Penh to the town and returned crowded with wounded soldiers and civilian refugees.

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Manila Postpones Martial-Law Vote Until Next Month

MANILA, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Philippine government has announced that it is postponing until next month a national referendum on martial law to insure free and honest voting. The referendum had been scheduled for Jan. 30.

The new date was not immediately announced. President Ferdinand Marcos was scheduled to make a policy statement on nationwide radio and television to announce changes in the referendum.

The official Philippine News Agency reported that Leonardo Perez, the chairman of the Commission on Elections, said the referendum would be held "sometime in February."

The referendum will ask voters, among other questions, whether they want to continue Mr. Marcos' rule by decree under the martial-law statutes.

The government said the postponement was unanimously decided upon at a meeting yesterday of members of the defense Congress, delegates to the 1971 Constitutional Convention, provincial governors, town and city mayors and the Commission on Elections. The martial-law decree of September, 1971, abolished the Congress.

## Deaths to Uganda Hoarders

KAMPALA, Jan. 13 (AP).—President Idi Amin has announced that businessmen found overcharging, hoarding or smuggling essential commodities will be executed by firing squad. He said that the move was aimed at holding down prices in Uganda.

Members of the panel, besides Mr. Rockefeller, are former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, former Commerce Secretary John Connor, former Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, former Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Edgar Shannon Jr., former president of the University of Virginia, and Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO.

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## Action Is Unanimous

## Greek Parliament Approves Trials of Junta Collaborators

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Greek parliament unanimously approved in principle tonight a government-sponsored bill calling for the prosecution of leading officials and collaborators of the former dictatorship.

The proposal was approved by roll-call on first reading. Members of parliament are scheduled to debate the separate parts of the seven-point motion tomorrow.

The bill would open the way for the prosecution of hundreds of junta-appointed ministers, under secretaries, ministry officials and those responsible for embankment of public funds and torture of political dissidents.

It also calls for the punishment of "all those who collaborated with them in any way."

Leading the list of the accused are the former junta leader, George Papadopoulos, and the junta strongman, Dimitrios Ioannides, and scores of officers directly or indirectly involved in executing the coup and sustaining the dictatorship.

The government proposal specifies that no crime committed by a junta official or collaborator shall be amnestied. It makes five-member appeal courts the competent bodies to try the accused.

All party leaders agreed with the provision that the April 1967, military take-over was an illegal seizure of power through a coup that never gained popular approval and that, consequently, no question of "revolutionary right" has arisen.

Accused persons are expected to be imprisoned pending trial, as soon as a parliamentary committee names individual charges.

Parliament gave preliminary approval to the bill within hours of a rally held by relatives of those who died or were tortured during the dictatorship, demanding the immediate punishment of those responsible.

Students Demonstrate  
SALONIKA, Greece, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Several thousand students tonight barricaded themselves inside the Salonika medical faculty demanding the dismissal of the junta.

Stonehouse Offer To Quit Commons  
LONDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The House of Commons was told tonight that Labor MP John Stonehouse, whose affairs are being investigated by Scotland Yard, has offered to resign from the House.

The news was announced by Edward Short, deputy leader of the Labor party, who said: "I very much welcome this development."

Pressure on the 49-year-old former minister to quit his seat had been growing since he staged his own disappearance from a Florida beach seven weeks ago and later entered Australia with a false passport.

have been asked to have the called-for legislation on the House floor within 90 days. "We mean business," the congressman from Oklahoma said. "We intend to act."

The Democratic Steering and Policy Committee task force that drew up the program under the chairmanship of Rep. James Wright Jr., D-Texas, did not spell out how large a tax cut there should be. "Substantial is substantial," Rep. Wright said at the news conference, "whatever it's going to take."

Rep. Albert said he thought that the cut, which the task force said could be accomplished by any one of a variety of changes in the tax laws, could be as low as \$10 billion, as high as \$30 billion. I assume higher than \$10 billion."

The Democrats called for "the early enactment of legislation to forestall" the Ford-ordered increase in the price of food stamps. The President has ordered the increase to help out the budget.

Political Element  
Rep. Albert said that the Democrats had no thought of outmaneuvering the President in coming out with their program ahead of him. But the wording of the task force report was at least as much political as economic.

Not all of the 90-day goals delineated in the House Democrats' program are within the

100 French Soldiers In Germany Protest  
KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Jan. 13 (AP).—About 100 French soldiers in uniform today marched through this southwestern German city to protest conditions in the French Army, a French Army spokesman said.

The spokesman linked the demonstration here to other recent protest incidents in the French Army. The protesters demand better pay, less menial work and generally better conditions.

The demonstrators contacted other French units to attempt to get them to stage similar protests, the spokesman said. But there were no reports of other demonstrations in West Germany.

missal of professors who the said cooperated with the former military junta.

The students marched through the main streets of the university town to occupy the faculty, guarded by a strong force of police who did not intervene. The faculty had previously been closed by its dean.

The students also calling for greater academic freedom, saying they would set up their own radio transmitter.

Leftist slogans shouted by the students attacked pro-junta elements as well as what the demonstrators called the anti-democratic constitution of Premier Constantine Caramanlis.

IRA Charges British With Intimidation  
BELFAST, Jan. 13 (UPI).—An organizer for the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army said today that the police and British troops were endangering the Northern Ireland cease-fire by operating in republican areas.

"The IRA are keeping their view of the cease-fire very well, but view the intimidation of the police and army in a very different light," said Seamus Loughran, a Belfast organizer of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

His statement followed an apparent report that a routine patrol of the Roman Catholic Falls Road area, a republican stronghold, was a 19 mortar rounds.

Mr. Loughran said Sinn Fein had noted an increase in police and army patrols in republican areas, including some areas that were not patrolled in the last stages of the cease-fire.

Belfast police sources said policemen were beginning to replace British troops withdrawing from the Springfield Road area, another republican stronghold, in Belfast, in an apparent concession to the outlawed IRA.

But Mr. Loughran said the police were not wanted there. "We have stated before that there must be no attempt to reintroduce the RUC (Royal Ulster Constabulary, the police) in any of these areas," he said.

Yesterday, the Roman Catholic Frigate of All Ireland, "The Cardinal Conway," said that he was optimistic that the IRA would extend its cease-fire.

The cease-fire, which began Dec. 23 and was extended Jan. 2, has given Northern Ireland its longest period of peace in more than five years. It is now due to run out at midnight Thursday.

IRA sources said they expect the British government to release more of their comrades in Northern Ireland jails in a retaliatory move aimed at a fresh cease-fire extension.

## Ford Asks \$16-Billion Slash In Taxes and New Oil Levies

(Continued from Page 1)  
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## Subjects, Aides, Advice Kissinger Is Retaining Option on Grants to Latin Military

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has rejected the almost unanimous recommendation of senior advisers to end next year's long-standing program of military grants to Latin America, a program of administration officials disclosed.

## Chop General U.S. Fears Soviet Surge

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—George Brown, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, has told military advisers that "the massiveness of Soviet strategic nuclear programs is staggering."

Without successful negotiations or matching strategic programs of our own, he said, "the Soviet Union has generated a momentum in new strategic programs that could swamp the future military force." The Soviet Union now has a significant numerical advantage in total intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles as assured by delivery vehicles, espionage and throw-weight.

Gen. Brown's assessment was given at a recent dinner at the Ford Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va., attended by students of the college and visiting military leaders participating in a symposium on the challenges to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

His gloomy estimate was matched by the tone at the symposium, with most speakers stressing the radical erosion of the Western balance under economic and political strains.

What We're Up Against  
Listening to the Brown speech, a senior Air Force officer commented, "I suppose this will be put down as just another effort to push the military budget through Congress. But the chairman has to tell us what we're up against."

Gen. Brown noted that President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, at their Vladivostok meeting in November, published the framework for agreement on limitation of strategic arms.

Despite the significance of this agreement, which limits each side's strategic vehicles to 2,400, which 1,320 may carry MIRVs (multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles), Gen. Brown said, "We are still faced with long and difficult negotiations to achieve the final agreement."

U.S. Superiority  
Present Soviet programs, Gen. Brown said, are offset by qualitative American superiority in society of missiles, number of IRVs, submarine technology and in submarine warfare development. "But, he said, the Russians are vigorously pursuing qualitative improvement programs that could produce greater accuracy, mobility, survivability and timing of their intercontinental missiles."

The Russians, he said, "will be ready to deploy four new SS-9s, some with IRVs and others with multiple single-reentry-vehicle warheads, a bomber with a potential intercontinental capability, and improved submarine and associated missile."

RS Says Nixon  
Has Not Yet Paid  
969 Back Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—President Nixon has not paid back taxes he agreed to pay in 1969, a spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service said Monday.

The IRS ruled in April that Mr. Nixon owed \$432,787 in back taxes, including a 5-per-cent negligence penalty, for the years 1969 through 1972, as well as interest—1970-72.

Mr. Nixon agreed to pay the m. which includes \$148,081 for 69, on which the statute of limitations had expired.

The former president has paid out he owed for the years 1970 through 1972, the spokesman said. He has quoted IRS Commissioner Ronald Alexander as saying that Mr. Nixon has not paid the 1969 m.

Much of the taxes which the IRS ruled that Mr. Nixon owed resulted from disallowance of deductions for the donation of his re-presidential papers to the government and for disallowed travel expenses.

Mr. Kissinger chose the Pentagon option without any explanation of his decision, it was confirmed.

The secretary's action, an associate explained, was based on his conviction that he needs to retain every possible carrot and stick in his diplomatic arsenal.

The amount of the military grant program to Latin America is trivial this year—about \$10 million to be distributed among nine countries.

"But Henry never knows," another official said, "when a million here and there might come in handy." And, he said, "It is a matter of principle with Henry not to give in to congressional pressures to tie his hands."

In recent years, congressional committees have stepped up pressures to end military-grant aid worldwide and to Latin America in particular.

Mr. Maw and his supporters, another official explained, "wanted to get out in front of congressional criticism for a change, dampen some of the congressional hostility and end the program without being forced to do so."

No Leverage  
This group also argued, the official said, that the amount of aid is so small that it does not provide Washington with any leverage anyway. Rather, the group mentioned that ending the program would provide an opportunity to underline a new relationship with Latin America.

The group's position was that stopping the military handouts would help to undercut accusations about Latin governments being simply Washington's clients.

Last month in the "Declaration of Aynchuan," a number of Latin American nations pledged themselves to limit arms expenditures and not to acquire offensive weapons.

The question of decisions about the aid program arose in October during the course of review of the new budget within the Ford administration. The new budget is to be submitted in February.

Pentagon Dissent  
The only dissent from the majority view was by the Pentagon, which argued that the aid program was important in maintaining close relations with the Latin American military.

The recommendations were called to Mr. Kissinger in November while he was traveling in the Middle East and he had been back adopting the Pentagon stance.

This was the third year in a row, the officials revealed, that Mr. Kissinger overruled similar recommendations on the program. Neither this new recommendation nor previous ones would eliminate cash or credit military sales or military training programs.

The nine Latin American nations that receive military aid are Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

USAF Major Faces Discharge  
For Doubts on A-War Orders

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 13 (NYT).—A board of inquiry has ruled that an Air Force major be discharged because he said he would be "morally obligated" to seek some assurance that any order he received for a nuclear missile launching be constitutional.

After four days of testimony and cross-examination, the board Saturday found that Maj. Harold Kering of Mount Carmel, Ill., had failed to show cause why he should not be discharged for his "failure to meet the duty performance required of an officer."

Maj. Kering, a father of five who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his rescue efforts as a helicopter pilot in Vietnam, raised the issue while assigned to missile combat crew training at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., in 1972.

A "Prior Commitment"

Never before, he said, have military officers in the United States been confronted with less than "a prior commitment, a prior knowledge that there has been a lawful declaration of war."

"In a nuclear war, which we have never had in the context of the capabilities we have today, a combat crew member, the one who is turning the key to unleash these weapons, can only presume that they are responding to a valid command under the emergency war powers of the president," the 39-year-old officer said, according to an article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"What Maj. Kering has done," said one of his lawyers, Capt.



DIGGING OUT—Dump trucks in Omaha, Neb., being filled with snow on Saturday, as Nebraska and other parts of Midwest are still in process of cleaning up after blizzard.

## Toll Reaches 54 as Blizzard Continues in U.S. Midwest

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP).—Severe storms raged through the Midwest and Southeast during the weekend, killing at least 54 persons. Rain and snow were expected to continue disrupting widespread parts of the nation today.

The Midwest blizzard—described by a National Weather Service spokesman in Minneapolis as the worst in 35 years—had winds ranging up to 90 miles an hour and left at least 53 persons dead between Friday night and today. Another person died in a Florida tornado.

"The storm was as large as any hurricane," the weather service spokesman said. It downed power lines, stranded motorists and disrupted air traffic. Michigan officials estimated damage at \$1 million in that state alone.

By today, storm related deaths had climbed to 13 in Nebraska, where 16 inches of snow fell. 8 in Iowa, 12 in Minnesota, 8 in North Dakota, 2 in Michigan, 8 in South Dakota and 1 each in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Six Asphyxiated  
Six members of a family from the northeastern South Dakota community of Summit were found dead in their home last night. They apparently died of asphyxiation after sewer gas fumes permeated the home when a severe exhaust became clogged with ice and snow, authorities said. Three other members of the family were in serious condition today.

Frigid winds continued to blow over the upper Midwest, keeping temperatures in most of the area below zero today. But skies were generally clear.

Winds averaging nearly 60 mph

Sen. Byrd Proposes  
U.S. Gas Rationing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Senate Democratic whip Robert Byrd of Virginia has called for an immediate program of gasoline rationing to reduce the nation's money outflow.

"I don't want to see gasoline rationing," Sen. Byrd said in a television interview, but he added that the country needs it to reduce consumption and it ought to be implemented as soon as possible.

"Life styles are going to have to change," he said, noting that this is no longer an era of cheap energy.

Gordon Edgin, "is to ask what safeguards are in existence at the highest level of government to protect against an unlawful launch."

"He has asked what checks and balances there are to assure that a launch order could not be affected by the president gone berserk or by some foreign penetration of the command system."

"Moral Reservations"

The board of inquiry, however, found that Maj. Kering had "moral and moral reservations as to his ability to launch nuclear weapons."

The major, who has been in the service 20 years and volunteered for five additional tours of duty in Vietnam after he was assigned to Southeast Asia in 1964, said he would appeal the ruling before his case record was forwarded to a board of review and then to the secretary of the Air Force for a final decision.

The Air Force first disqualified Maj. Kering under its human reliability program for personnel assigned to the nuclear weapons system. Then, in March, Maj. Kering was notified of the Air Force's initiation of an action for his discharge. Under the action, Maj. Kering was a respondent rather than a defendant in an administrative procedure, not a trial or a court-martial.

The statement of reasons, rather than charges, cited Maj. Kering for failure to demonstrate acceptable qualities of leadership after his request to be reassigned, failure to discharge his assignments properly and for having a defective attitude toward his duties.

Several former employees have charged that Mr. May used the agency as a proving ground for the techniques he later laid out, with unusual candor, in a document

whipped through the central Rockies. Rain, freezing rain and snow hit the Pacific northwest. Travelers advisories for winds and heavy wind warnings were posted for Southern California, mountains and deserts and for Colorado and Wyoming.

Rain continued over much of the middle and lower Atlantic region, with Sumter, S.C., reporting an inch of rain.

Meanwhile, snow, rain and tornadoes battered the Southeast, a series of twisters left 12 dead Friday. In yesterday's storms, one person died and several were hurt in a Panama City, Fla., twister. Other tornadoes affected northern Florida and Georgia.

Eight inches of snow fell yesterday at Crossville, Tenn., 7 inches at London, Ky., and 3 inches at Nashville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala.

## Workers at U.S. Agency Sue, Charge Take-Over by GOP

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—A group of present and former employees of Action, the volunteer service agency, has prepared a suit charging the Nixon and Ford administrations with systematically sabotaging the civil service system.

In a petition to be filed with the Civil Service Commission today, 52 past and present Action employees, many of them still holding senior positions within the agency, allege that Action officials have sought to staff the agency with loyal Republicans in direct violation of civil service statutes.

Since the 1971 merger that created Action out of the Peace Corps, Vista and other agencies, the employees assert in legal papers prepared for the suit, a concerted effort has been made to drive Democratic holdovers from the agencies and to hire only Republicans.

Scattered evidence of administrative attempts to install Nixon loyalists in various federal agencies was disclosed during the Senate Watergate hearings and the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings. But the suit by the Action employees reportedly contains far more evidence of such efforts than has previously come to public attention.

Michael Bolzano, the director of Action, refused to confirm or deny the allegations of political favoritism.

"I must withhold comment on any complaints involving Action employees in the civil service system until the Civil Service Commission makes available to the agency the substance of such complaints," he said.

Among the abuses alleged by the employees are the following:

- The use of forms recording the political affiliation of prospective appointees to civil service positions.
- The destruction of files when the use of such forms was discovered.
- Appointment of Republican activists who could not pass civil service—merit examinations as Foreign Service reserve officers, even though they would have domestic responsibilities, and harassment of Democratic holdovers.

Broad Authority  
According to the protesting employees, the key man behind what they described as a "conspiracy" to deprive them of their rights was Frederick Malek, a former White House official who had broad personnel authority under former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Malek's agent within Action, the employees contend, was Alan May, who in the early years of the agency was its director of staff placement and training. He has since resigned and started practicing law in San Francisco.

Several former employees have charged that Mr. May used the agency as a proving ground for the techniques he later laid out, with unusual candor, in a document

## Concerns Said To Evade U.S. Health Laws

By Setting Up Firms  
Abroad for Risk Jobs

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Some American industries may be expanding outside the United States so they can capitalize on the lack of costly health regulations in developing countries, a consumer-oriented group asserts.

The group focused on asbestos textile and vinyl chloride, which have been linked to the incidence of cancer among workers in those industries.

The Maryland Public Interest Research Group, a Ralph Nader-style student-financed organization, cites statistics showing that imports of asbestos textiles from Mexico, Taiwan, Brazil and Venezuela into the United States increased from zero to 50 per cent of U.S. consumption from 1969 to 1973, the years when many countries, including the United States, began requiring costly changes to minimize workers' exposure to these substances.

The PIRG also thinks the same thing is about to happen in the vinyl-chloride industry and it has asked the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., to investigate.

Suspicious of Motives  
Although the PIRG only got responses to three of 14 inquiries from the major asbestos-textile producers and about half of the vinyl-chloride companies in the United States, it suspects that the new imports of asbestos from countries where there are not such stringent health requirements may be prompted by cost-cutting Americans. The PIRG could not find out, however, who owned the recently formed companies in what they call the "nonregulating" countries.

Barry Castleman, the PIRG environmental engineer, who wrote the report, points to the fact that most of the asbestos mines serving North and South America are in Quebec, with American firms processing most of their output. He asks how countries so far from the main source and until recently manufacturing very little in the way of asbestos products can suddenly be producing top-quality asbestos goods to sell to U.S. companies.

He has recommended that Congress enact tariffs or outright bans on all such imports from countries that do not have adequate worker protection laws. Mr. Castleman says that he would like to see such measures even if the foreign companies are not owned by Americans firms.

An Ugly Thing to Say  
Robert Mereness, executive director of the Asbestos Information Association, the industry's lobby, disagreed with Mr. Castleman's theory. "That's really a very ugly thing to say," Mr. Mereness said. "I don't know of any movement of that type in the industry. Right now, they're just trying to get capital together to clean up the plants."

Mr. Mereness does not think there is any reason to consider tariffs or bans yet.

Asbestos, which is used in a wide range of products such as brake linings, insulation and fire-resistant material, was discovered as long ago as 1900 to be a cancer-causing agent because of the dust that people who work with it must inhale. The Labor Department last revised the amount of exposure allowed to five fibers a milliliter of air. That was in 1971 and there is a scheduled reduction to two fibers in 1978.

Vinyl chloride, which is used in a variety of products including toys, upholstery and water pipes, has been linked to liver and other cancers as well as birth defects among people who work with it. Several companies are currently suing the Department of Labor to overturn standards established in October, and the PIRG report concludes that "the proximity of the U.S. petrochemical industry [which manufactures vinyl chloride] to our southern border is ominous, to say the least."

3 Quakes Shake  
California Area,  
Region in Alaska

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP).—The second earthquake within 24 hours shook the southern California area early today, causing minor damage. The tremor, at 3:22 a.m. was centered in the northeastern section of Long Beach, in southern Los Angeles County.

At 1:22 p.m. yesterday, a slightly stronger quake occurred at sea, centered 55 miles west of San Diego. It caused no known damage.

The National Weather Service reported a small earthquake yesterday 25 miles west of Anchorage, Alaska. It was not known to have caused injuries or major damage.

Yugoslav Temblor

BELGRADE, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A medium-strength earthquake occurred east of Skopje today, but it caused no damage, police said. The temblor was centered in the Berce area, close to the Bulgarian border.

Turkish Town Hit

ISTANBUL, Jan. 13 (AP).—At least 100 homes were badly damaged and the minarets of two mosques collapsed when a strong earthquake shook Oltu, an eastern Turkey town of about 10,000, late yesterday. Two persons suffered slight injuries.

Hannah Gets UN Post

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13 (AP).—John Hannah, former president of Michigan State University, has been named acting head of the secretariat of the New World Food Council, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced.

## Political Problem in Choice 4 Nations Said to Be Afraid Of Cost Overrun on U.S. Jets

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Four Western European countries that are in the market for new jet fighter planes are reportedly shying from purchases in the United States because of fears over the political repercussions of the cost of the craft.

The four—Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands—are involved in what has become known as the "great fighter sweepstakes." They are expected to buy a minimum of 350 planes to replace their aging Lockheed F-104s and the choice is between two American aircraft and one French.

France's Mirage P-1-M-53 is priced at \$5.8 million, while the two American planes are expected to increase in price from the present estimated figure of \$4.5 million to \$6 million to \$8 million. But the Europeans are said to be afraid that the American costs may go much higher.

The American planes are the single-engine YF-16, produced by General Dynamics, and the twin-engine YF-17, produced by Northrop.

According to Washington reports, the Air Force selection board has recommended that the Air Force choose the single-engine YF-16 as its standard lightweight fighter. The Navy, which also is in the market for a plane of that type, might then follow suit, although its past preference has been for twin-engine aircraft.

[The Pentagon officially chose the YF-16 today for the Air Force, the Associated Press reported.]

Denmark and the Netherlands, according to European sources, also favor a two-engine plane because of the greater safety factor.

The probability that unit costs for the American planes will rise is frightening the European governments away from the U.S. aircraft. Their wariness will increase, an expert said. If the Air Force formally chooses the YF-16,

In addition to the safety factor, some potential European buyers are concerned over the possibility

of increased costs for the Pratt & Whitney engine in the YF-16. According to sources, representatives of the four Western European governments have pointed out in support of their position that the original costs of the P-14 Navy fighter and the C-5A heavy transport soared far beyond original estimates. The governments, the representatives are quoted as having said, could not accept such additional costs and still remain in power.

The Netherlands, for example, expects to purchase 100 aircraft at a cost which, including spare parts, would approximate \$750 million as the price is currently estimated. This would be the biggest single arms purchase ever made by a Dutch government.

The U.S. Air Force is said to prefer the YF-18 because its single engine is the same as that in the F-15 Eagle air superiority fighter purchased by that service.

According to aviation sources, the Air Force has reported to the Defense Department that the Europeans have not expressed a preference between the YF-16 and the YF-17. But information available from European sources is that the Danish and Norwegian services prefer the YF-17 over the YF-16.

The U.S. Air Force plans to buy 650 lightweight fighters, and its choice between the YF-16 and the YF-17 is due to be conveyed to the four Western European governments, all members of NATO. The U.S. Navy may purchase as many as 400 planes.

If the European governments still their fears of rising unit costs and follow the American lead and if, as has been indicated, the Iranian and Israeli governments also purchase the new fighter, total original orders are estimated at more than \$15 billion.

The Mirage F-1-M-53 did not fly until Dec. 22, and its technology and performance are regarded by the Americans as well behind that of the YF-16 or YF-17. But to cost-conscious Europeans the Americans concede, this is not now the primary factor.

## EEC Ministers Begin Talks On Setting '75 Farm Prices

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community today began negotiations to set the level of farm prices for this year.

Their preliminary discussions, which will be continued tomorrow, were described as "very general." Peter Barry, secretary of the Irish Agriculture Ministry who is representing the country newly installed in the EEC Presidency, said later: "Very little progress has been made so far but none of us are too despondent."

The European Commission has suggested that there should be price rises averaging 9 per cent this year, which, together with other measures should result in a 10-per-cent increase in income for Europe's farmers.

This figure is regarded as too inflationary by the Germans and too low by the French. The usual conflict between the need to improve the income of farmers, who have been badly hit by inflation, and the desire to curb inflation is particularly sharp this year.

There is a prospect of very tough bargaining when the ministers get into item-by-item debate about the price of commodities for the year.

An official statement issued today by the EEC farmers' organization, COPA, concedes that during the last 12 months Europe has been able to escape the worst consequences of inflation as a result of the common agricultural policy but it urges ministers to agree to an average increase of at least 15 per cent in EEC farm prices to bring them into line with the "realities" of cost and inflation.

For political and economic reasons, it is clear that the final agreement which the ministers reach will be considerably less than this figure, although certainly more than the 6 per cent which the German government considers to be the maximum limit.

Trade Aid Discard

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Major differences today separated the nine Common Market countries and 46 developing

countries on new long-term trade and aid links.

Ministers from all 55 countries were to meet later today for formal talks to settle outstanding problems. But officials from both sides were guarded in their comments about the possibility of success.

Ministers from each side met separately this morning to set common positions on the main differences identified in expert-level negotiations which continued until late last night.

These concern almost all the points to be written into the new arrangement, including, trade concessions and financial aid by the Common Market and plans to stabilize the earnings of developing countries for their try exports.

## Cabinet in Japan Approves Budget Of \$100 Billion

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The government has approved the nation's first \$100-billion budget, with large outlays for social security, public works, education, agriculture and defense.

The budget, approved by Premier Takeo Miki's Cabinet at a special session Saturday, is nearly 25-per-cent larger than the previous budget, reflecting the impact of inflation on the Japanese economy.

During fiscal year 1975, which began April 1, Japan is scheduled to spend \$70.8 billion on general operating expenses and \$31 billion in investment and loans. It will be a balanced budget. A supplementary budget, however, is adopted late in each fiscal year.

The new budget will be submitted to parliament later this month but passage is a foregone conclusion. Parliament will rubber stamp the budget because it has been worked out through negotiations within the powerful bureaucracy led by the Ministry of Finance, then approved by the Cabinet and leaders of the governing Liberal Democratic Party. The LDP has a clear majority in parliament and voting is always along party lines.

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## The Aimless Arrows

The terrorists whose bazooka shots at an Israeli plane only succeeded in damaging an aircraft of friendly Yugoslavia on the soil of friendly France, are all too typical of that kind of terror which is more concerned to produce a blast than with the target. Like the man in the poem, who shot an arrow into the air that fell to earth he knew not where, the effects of terror may be quite otherwise than the terrorists intend. But it must be admitted that this confusion is not foreign to other aspects of the confused Middle Eastern scene. In fact, in many respects the explosive fiasco at Orly typifies that scene.

The Israelis, for example, continue their reprisals against Palestine guerrilla areas across their borders with, apparently, little regard for the fact that that policy was responsible for much of their present diplomatic isolation, even before the Arab oil gave a selfish reason for such isolation. And they are doing so at a time when the illusions created by the six-day war have evaporated, while the territorial changes produced by that war are a continual problem.

And then there is the emergence of the new Iran, accompanied by the dubious position of the old Jordan. The cheerful accords reached in Cairo by Shakh Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and President Anwar Sadat leave many intriguing questions behind—about the Kurds of Iraq, for example, and the Palestinians of Jordan, to say nothing of the by-passed Syrians, the maverick Libyans, and the once dominant Saudi Arabians.

President Sadat and the Shah apparently propose that these questions, implicitly, as well as the whole Israeli problem, explicitly, be dumped on the conference table at Geneva, along with the other tangle that lies behind these issues: the respective interests and goals of the Soviet Union and the United States.

It appears to be the practice these days in the world's chancelleries, no less than in the secret hideouts of the world's guerrillas, to shoot arrows into the air and then wonder where they will land. What is supposed to make the difference is that the chancelleries are staffed by reasonable men, who prefer reasonable solutions, reached peaceably, rather than by those who are quite willing to risk world war by shooting archdukes. But it cannot be forgotten that World War I would never have been caused by the militant radicals of Serbia and Bosnia if the chancelleries of Europe had in fact been in the hands of men who could really differentiate between cause and effect, and who had a genuine appreciation of the possible results of their words and actions.

The Middle East is a tangled minefield, where almost every fear and hatred and high aspiration that can cause war have been strewn by history. The demands on statesmanship here—demands that have impact on most of the world—are both complex and urgent. And anyone who starts shooting arrows of any kind in that neighborhood must be very sure both of his aim and his target.



## Growth: A Time of Choices

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—When Aristotle Onassis was trying to build an oil port and refinery on the New Hampshire coast last year, much of the local resistance centered on the beautiful little town of Durham. At one point the Onassis agent on the scene, Constantine Gratos, wrote to a woman in Durham:

"My family background, academic education and personal inclinations would all make me the last person on earth who would like to despoil a beautiful landscape... Unfortunately, the evolution of the world... will inevitably result in the elimination of all that you and I and many other people cherish. Humanity has reached the point where we shall have to choose between existence and beauty."

Gratos put a familiar argument in a particularly chilling form. The argument of necessity, it fell in New Hampshire; Durham and the coast remain as they were. Elsewhere it has worked. Bantay Bay, Ireland, was once a wonder of the world, green and lovely, rich with the creatures of the sea. Now, after an "accident" in unloading a supertanker, Bantay Bay reeks of oil and death.

### Brutal Candor

Beauty was a value at risk in Durham. But Gratos, for all his tone of brutal candor, was not really serious in stating the issue. As Bantay Bay shows, and as Singapore now knows, those who succumb to the argument of necessity may lose more than beauty and tranquility; they may lose sustaining elements of life.

In a thousand ways, the industrialized world now faces basic decisions about its future course of development. And the crucial choice is not between existence and beauty. It is between two views of existence: the short-term and the long-term.

The conflict over strip-mining of coal is a current example. The electric power companies want to keep their costs down. They have fought fanatically against federal regulations that would make them install "scrubbers" to clean the smoke of high-sulfur coal. Instead they want to strip the soil of Wyoming and Montana to get at the low-sulfur coal underneath. They persuaded President Ford to veto a modest strip-mining bill that would have made them repair the surface afterward.

It is perfectly logical for a power company to want to maximize its short-term profits and socially appealing to keep the price of power down. But there is a heavy long-term cost, and it is not only the beauty lost to the Great Plains of the West. Land needed to feed a hungry world would be turned to waste.

### The Market Ideal

One of the great difficulties in our society today is that we do not have adequate mechanisms for weighing long-term interests against the immediate. The American system grew on the premise of the market, the belief that millions of individual decisions produce the greatest benefit for the whole. The market ideal has given us wealth and much freedom. But its emphasis is necessarily on immediate gain. How can a power company be expected to weigh its desire for cheap coal today against America's need for grain 20 or 50 years from now?

There was a gothic example the other day. A congressional committee heard scientific testimony that the gases used in aerosol cans, fluorocarbons, may be

reducing the ozone layer some 15 miles above the earth, with potentially devastating effects on life. Ozone filters the sun's ultraviolet rays, which would otherwise cause skin cancer and worse.

A spokesman for manufacturers of the gas argued against any ban, which he said would "cause tremendous economic dislocation, particularly in the short run." He asked for time to do more research on the ozone danger. That is fair enough—except that the effects of fluorocarbons on the atmosphere would go on for at least 10 years after a ban. If they turn out to have the feared result and are not banned until the year 1988, they would reduce the ozone layer by a third—perhaps enough to destroy all life on earth.

### Idea of Growth

We look to government to weigh the immediate against the distant, but our government is desperately short of people with the training and the vision to make such judgments. President Ford does not even have a scientific adviser on his staff. But the problem goes deeper than that.

The institutions of Washington, D.C., are almost entirely committed to the idea of growth—of industrial and commercial expansion—as the answer to society's ills. It is an article of faith that we must go on with the postwar pattern of growth based on the intensive use of cheap energy.

The curious thing is that people outside government, many of them, sense that we are entering a new time, with choices more complicated than to grow or die. Paul Dahrendorf, the former German Market official who now heads the London School of Economics, said recently that "a dominant theme" of Western society "appears to be spent." That is the theme of linear growth as progress, of consumption and quantitative expansion as ultimate goods.

"Growth must become a question of better rather than more," Dahrendorf said. That is easily said but not so easily arranged. How do we assure employment in this new world, and individual motivation, and political leadership, and liberty? These are the questions ahead.

Today there must be a jolting incongruity between that which Kissinger's intellect tells him is true, and that which, because of his vocation (statecraft), he must pretend is true. His daily experience must teach him how virtually impossible it is for governing elites to gain any purchase on the forces loose in the world. But he is paid to try.

His zest for the effort must be diminished by the fact that, increasingly, congressional restraints on his operating freedom, and press criticism, indicate that he has become the object of a vague and peculiar resentment in Washington.

### Pieces of Parchment

Diplomats, with their conferences and pieces of parchment, do not "restore" or even preserve "worlds." Certainly Metternich and Castlereagh, two of the best, did not.

While they were at the summit, restoring a "world" on parchment, something called the industrial revolution was piling up steam. Without even asking the diplomats for permission, it crumpled and blew away the diplomats' restored world, like so much parchment.

It is said that when the Russian ambassador died en route to a conference with Metternich, Metternich mused aloud: "I wonder why he did that?" He was being droll, but his remark reveals, while caricaturing, the formalist's mind: To understand events, understand the designs of statesmen.

Belatedly, and under the stern

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## John Dornberg From Munich:

The question looming over Bonn is whether the FDP isn't about to withdraw its support again.

MUNICH—The little "liberal" talk that has wagged the West German political dog intermittently over the past quarter-century is at it again. The talk is the Free Democratic Party—junior partners in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government.

For the past two weeks it has been wagging the dog to energetically that serious doubts have been raised about the coalition's ability to endure.

Since 1949—with two notable exceptions—West German administration has been able to govern without the FDP's coalition support.

The exceptions were from 1967 to 1969, when Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats had a majority of seats in the Bundestag and from 1969 to 1980 when the CDU and Social Democrats formed a "grand coalition" under Kurt Georg Kiesinger, leaving the FDP in the cold as the only opposition in parliament.

The rest of the time the FDP provided the balance of power that successfully kept Adenauer, Ludwig Erhard, Willy Brandt and, now, Schmidt in office. Whenever it withdrew its support, governments crumbled. And the question looming over Bonn at present is whether the FDP isn't about to withdraw its support again.

Sometimes referred to as West Germany's "liberals," the FDP is proud of that tag and attributes it to traditions and origins that date to the German revolutions of 1848 and 1849.

There is also no question that during its time the party has produced some towering liberals, in the classical sense of the term. Certainly Theodor Heuss, West Germany's first federal president, was one of them.

But there have also been moments during the past 25 years when it appeared that the FDP's liberalism meant little more than license to coalesce with whichever party had the power.

### An Appendix

During most of the Adenauer and Erhard era, the FDP gave the impression of being largely an appendage of the Christian Democrats.

In the late 1960s, following a transfer of power to its leadership from the right to the left wing, embodied by Walter Scheel, the party changed its traditional allegiance from the CDU to the SPD.

Now, with power again concentrated in the hands of its more conservative faction, represented by Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, the FDP national chairman, and Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs, a vice chairman, and traumatized by severe losses during state elections in Hesse and Bavaria last October, a new act of apostasy is not unthinkable.

For a number of months the possibility of a reversal has been hinted at in the contingency games West German politicians like to play.

frenetic attempts to order it has transformed Kissinger into a threat to Washington's sustaining myths. Kissinger, who of course has his faults, has become, through no fault of his own, a disconcerting paradigm of the limits of politics.

If his six years of service to his country have served to refute his own formalism, that speaks poorly of his original theory, not of him. If he is increasingly fatalistic, that is understandable: Fatalism is the refuge of intelligent, disappointed formalists.

Anyway, fatalism has several virtues: It is broadly compatible with the basic facts of history; and it immunizes governing elites from delusions of mastery and the over-reaching that such delusions stimulate.

It subtracts not a cubit from Kissinger's unique stature to note that, after six Kissinger years, the finest feature of U.S. foreign policy is something that is not happening. Kissinger knows what pleasure Sir Robert Walpole derived from telling Queen Caroline in 1734: "Madam, there are fifty thousand slain this year in Europe, and not one Englishman."

To raise their profile, Genscher and his team seem bent on collision course with their senior partner: a game of political "chicken" replete with threats break up the coalition.

It is also a game of wags: the dog which the FDP tail played off enough. While the eventual outcome is a long hard political war and anything but a pleasant spring.

Generally it took the form of abstract pronouncements by various FDP leaders that "of course as a liberal party and in principle, we are open to arrangements on both sides."

Occasionally the hints were more concrete. For example, when Friedrichs described the coalition with the SPD as "not a marriage for life" but a "trifling partnership" that could be dissolved at any time, he was obviously alluding to the 1976 general election.

Various Free Democrat spokesmen also stressed that present left-liberal coalition should not be followed on the road to local government level.

To underscore these pronouncements, FDP leaders would occasionally meet semi-clandestinely with Christian Democrats. The most notable of these late-80s was between Scheel and CR chairman Helmut Kohl in, of places, Washington's Waldorf Astoria hotel 11 months ago.

Last week, at the FDP's national Epiphany Day (Jan. 6) meeting in Stuttgart, an anti-mini-convention, the whole question was raised again.

Genscher tried to achieve a coalition with appeals to "end this coalition talk." But Minister Bismarck, the FDP's energetic 35-year-old secretary-general, is no doubt that the party's future course should be a "strategic conflict" with its Social Democratic partners.

Although Bismarck's strategy is not yet party policy, there is no question that the atmosphere of the which characterized the Brandt era is now ancient history.

At best, the Schmidt-Genscher relationship can be called "inter-factional cooperation." In practice during the coming month it may well turn out to be downright obstruction.

What troubles the often-fick FDP is the feeling that it has lost its image as a liberal, middle-class political force by being associated with the Social Democratic era.

It attributes its setbacks in Bavaria and Hesse to a lack of profile.

It is now terror-struck and panicked by the distinct possibility of obtaining less than a minimum required 5 per cent of the votes during the forthcoming May state election in North Rhine-Westphalia where it presently forms a shaky coalition government with the SPD.

Were that to happen, it would be barred from representing the "liberal" West. Many of its most popular state politicians would be out of office.

The party feels that only if it can regain electoral momentum—in North Rhine-Westphalia's in the other four state elections coming up this spring—is to its profile by offering middle-class, white-collar swing voters who object to both the clericalism of the CDU and the socialism of the SPD, a viable alternative.

The first step seems to be to rescind existing cabinet promises on certain reform legislation, notably the bill providing equal labor representation and determination on the supervisory boards of large West German corporations.

The cabinet draft of this bill, as hammered out last spring, provides for indirect election of the labor representatives by something akin to an electoral college within each plant.

In Stuttgart last week, Genscher declared that the bill would rush for redrafting a bill to provide for direct election by the workers.

Should he succeed, it could back the bill for months if it were a "day Helmut Schmidt SPD cannot afford. The bill crucial, for it is one of the measures of promised reform legislation which can still be passed in the present era of economic recession and tightening.

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## The Era of Expensive Oil

The great industrial nations have devoted this first year since the revolution in oil prices mainly to the painful process of getting used to the idea. They have done very little, so far, to protect themselves against its emerging effects. You have read repeatedly of the quadrupling of oil prices. In fact, the crucial Persian Gulf price, to which all others are keyed, is now six times as high as it was 18 months ago. The first reaction, among the governments of the industrial countries, has been to wish very hard that this unwelcome intrusion would go away by itself.

Don't laugh; that's a perfectly rational and defensible response. Sometimes apparent threats do indeed evaporate by themselves for reasons that—in retrospect—are perfectly clear. If the oil threat were not to go away, it certainly promised a profound and painful dislocation in the economies of all the rich countries. That was not a prospect to be approached with undue haste. Remember that each of the major oil-importing countries is a democracy, and in all of them politics, in the early 1970s, was largely a matter of seeing who could deliver most grandly on the promise of steadily rising prosperity.

In the first shock of the new oil prices, the governments of the importing countries could agree on nothing. Each meeting last winter produced only a new set of complicated disagreements. But as months passed and the prices only kept rising, things quietly began to change a bit. Over the spring and summer, an unprecedented oil-sharing agreement was negotiated among most of the industrial countries as insurance against another embargo. For the past two months, the main debate has revolved around the much larger question of financing oil for the countries that are running out of credit—the process rather inaccurately known as recycling. This one is not an easy matter to negotiate, since it essentially means that a few countries—chiefly the United States and West Germany—may have to help support the oil deficits of their trading partners at a time when their own economies are in recession. A number of schemes have been propounded. The Europeans don't much like the American proposal; the Americans don't much like the Europeans' ideas; and the Europeans are anything but agreed among themselves. The most interesting thing about the present state of the negotiation is not the highly intricate nature of these differences, but rather the general impression that they are well on their way to being solved. Governments are no longer playing for time, waiting to see whether something easier or simpler might not turn up. It won't, and everybody now understands that basic truth. There is a certain distinctly hopeful momentum visible here. The September agreement on oil-sharing provided an impetus toward the much more difficult matter of credits for recycling, and if the industrial world can agree on recycling it can agree on much else.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 14, 1900

ROME—The death is announced of Manlio Garibaldi, of consumption. Manlio Garibaldi, the youngest son of the famous general, was not quite 30 years old. He was educated for the army, and served for some time as a naval ensign, but his health gave way, and he resigned two years ago. He enjoyed an annual income of 10,000 francs, which was voted by the Italian Parliament to each of Garibaldi's five children.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 14, 1825

PARIS—The Three Mountains Press, of which William Bird is the director, and the Contact Publishing Co., directed by Robert MacAlmon, have decided to combine their activities under the title, "Contact Editions." Among the authors listed by the new firm are: Ezra Pound, William Carlos Williams, Marsden Hartley, Mina Loy, Mary Butts, Ernest Hemingway, B.M.G. Adams, B.C. Windler and Ford Maddox Ford.



## Cash Gets Him Top Priority

## Oil Finances Big Arsenal for Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 (AP)—Buying in the billions will get you anywhere in the world's armament race, as the experience of the Shah of Iran demonstrates. That includes first place in the waiting line for deliveries. Iran already has the biggest overcast navy in the world, a largest naval base in the Persian Gulf and the most sophisticated missile system in the third world. It is building, near Bandar Abbas, the biggest air base in the Middle East to accommodate an air force that by the end of the decade will have over 1,000 fighters, more than any other in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization except the United States.

U.S. deals with Iran have produced criticism by the General Accounting Office in Washington of the effect that the supply of oil to Iran has cost the United States \$35 million and seriously splintered its military advisory force.

When Shah Mohammed Reza ordered 700 British Chieftain battle tanks and 350 lighter currier tanks, which is more than is allocated to the British Army, Her Majesty's arms procurers obligingly began deliveries by diverting 45 Chieftains from British units in Germany. The Shah not only moved head of Israel, Canada, Australia and West Germany by diverting 80 of Grumman's F-14 comets, at \$20 million each, but secured himself deliveries as quick as possible, quicker than the U.S. Navy.

Two to three years ahead of the U.S. Army, for which it was developed, the AH-1J attack helicopter, capable of night operations in almost zero visibility, soon will be acquired by Iran. A few days before Christmas, Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda unveiled a \$36-billion budget for the new fiscal year beginning in March that allocated a staggering \$10 billion—almost twice as much as last year—for defense. With oil exports pumping \$2

billion a month into Iran's treasury, the Shah can well afford the whole electronic zoo of Maverick, Hawk, Tiger, Sidewinder and Rapier missiles and radar systems that overflow his order book.

The Shah is determined to make Iran the world's fifth most powerful nation by 1990, when the oil will begin to run out. At 55, the Shah hopes to restore the glories of the great Persian empire. But after 30 years on the throne he is a realist about the defense needs of an oil-rich country that shares a 1,000-mile border with the Soviet Union and lies between the time bomb of the Arab-Israeli situation on one side and the powder keg of India and Pakistan on the other.

Since the British pulled out in 1971, the Shah has acquired the military muscle to carry out his self-proclaimed role of "police-man" of the Persian Gulf, through which 85 per cent of the non-Communist world's crude oil passes. His British-trained and -built amphibious force has more missile-launching Hovercraft than the Royal Navy, and, at Isfahan, 1,000 American contract employees, most of them Vietnam veterans, are conducting the world's largest helicopter school to teach the Iranians how to fly and maintain their fleet of more than 640 helicopters.

Roughly the size of the United States, east of the Mississippi with Maine and Florida lopped off, Iran still points most of its missiles and its ultramodern armored units toward Iraq and the Persian Gulf. But lately the defense pattern has broadened to reflect the Shah's apprehensions about Soviet influence on the new government in Afghanistan and Marxist-inspired movements among the Pathans and Baluchis in the western provinces of Pakistan. In retaliation, Iran supplies and encourages the Kurdish uprising in Iraq.

The new navy base at Chabahar and the long-range capability that recently purchased Boeing tankers give his squadrons of Phantom and F-5 jets indicate the Shah is serious about one day seeking both the Russians and the Americans to get out of the Indian Ocean and leave the subcontinent to resolve its own future.

In the last fiscal year, Iran ordered more than \$15 billion worth of planes, helicopters and hardware from the United States,

which is by far the biggest beneficiary of the Shah's defense planning.

In the last two decades, more than 12,000 Iranian officers have taken military training in the United States.

In the wake of the Shah's military buildup has come a small army of American advisers, instructors and defense contractors. The U.S. Embassy number, the military assistance group at 1,000 uniformed military and about 2,000 civilians. But Iran's American community already numbers 20,000 and may reach 50,000 by the end of the decade. Many of them are retired officers employed by the military hardware salesman.

The U.S. General Accounting Office said some of the 500 to 600 American military advisers in Iran possess skills critically needed elsewhere. The office said its study showed that the program has cost the United States \$242 million because of low interest rates extended to Iran for arms purchases, \$10.5 million because Iran has not paid the full administrative costs involved and \$27,000 more for lost services by U.S. personnel.

## Judge Sentences Woman Plotter In N.Y. Bombings

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Former radical leftist Jane Alpert was sentenced today to 27 months in prison for taking part in a 1969 terrorist plot to bomb banks, office buildings and government structures.

U.S. District Judge Milton Pollock dismissed a suggestion that Miss Alpert be assigned some sort of public service commitment instead of jail and said, "Conspiracy to express dissent with bombs . . . is intolerable and must be treated accordingly."

Miss Alpert, 27, jumped bail and vanished for 4 1/2 years after pleading guilty to conspiracy in 1970. She reappeared Nov. 14.

At the time of her arrest, Miss Alpert had been charged with taking part in bombings at a military induction center, the Rainbow Room in the RCA Building, the General Motors Building, the Marine Midland and Chase Manhattan Bank Buildings, the Criminal Court Building and a federal building here. The charges were later consolidated into a single conspiracy indictment.

Nineteen persons were injured in the bombings from July 27 to Nov. 11, 1969.



BEWARE WITH A CAPITAL B—This café owner in Celles, Belgium, doesn't have to worry about loud customers, burglars or anything at all for that matter, as long as his big friend is around. The impressive watchdog weighs 175 pounds and reaches just over seven feet when standing on its powerful hind legs.

## Kennedy Midyear Visit to Castro Reportedly Is Expected by Cuba

HAVANA, Jan. 13 (WP)—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., is expected to visit Cuba for talks with Premier Fidel Castro at or after the middle of this year, according to reliable sources here.

The senator has been making efforts to come to Cuba "for close to two years and friends of Kennedy have come here to put out feelers on several previous occasions," a source said.

Two Kennedy aides were in Cuba from Dec. 28 until Jan. 3 and met with Mr. Castro and other Cuban officials. Sen. Kennedy's office said that the aides were here as representatives of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, which the senator heads, to discuss humanitarian problems such as separated Cuban families and the status of political prisoners.

The office said that Sen. Kennedy has for several years been

thinking of visiting some Latin American countries, including Cuba, but that he has no definite plans for a visit here. An aide denied that any feelers had been put out by Kennedy friends visiting Cuba.

Havana's apparent willingness to receive Sen. Kennedy now reflects its growing interest in establishing contacts with the United States. Mr. Castro told foreign reporters Thursday, "I can assure you that, in different U.S. circles, there is a growing interest in Cuba and we receive this with pleasure."

## 4 Die in Light Plane

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Jan. 13 (AP)—A light plane crashed into the north rim of the Grand Canyon yesterday, killing all four persons aboard, National Park officials said.

## When Does Life Begin?

## U.S. Trial Raises Complex Abortion Issue

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, Jan. 13 (NYT)—In a courtroom nine stories above downtown Boston, a jury of 16—13 men and three women—last week began to confront profound questions about when human life begins and what duty a doctor owes the unborn.

The jury is to judge a young physician, Dr. Kenneth Edlin, indicted by a grand jury for manslaughter in connection with a legal abortion at Boston City Hospital.

The case, which experts say is unparalleled in the annals of medical law and has attracted national attention, may help clarify difficult questions left by the Supreme Court in 1973 when it restricted the authority of states to prohibit abortion to the stage, left ill-defined, after which the fetus is "viable," or capable of life outside the womb.

The prosecution does not contend that the abortion, performed Oct. 3, 1973, when Massachusetts had no abortion law, was illegal. Rather, it claims that Dr. Edlin, an obstetrician and gynecologist, killed the fetus, called a "baby boy" in the indictment, after ending the pregnancy by depriving it of life-sustaining oxygen while still in the womb.

## 'Would Have Lived'

The implication is that the "well-developed, well-nourished black male fetus" said to have been 24 weeks in gestational age,

## Yugoslavia to Try Dissident Author Mihajlov Jan. 27

BELGRADE, Jan. 13 (WP)—Mihajlo Mihajlov, the dissident Yugoslav author, will go on trial Jan. 27 on charges of spreading hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia, his lawyer reported today.

If convicted, Mr. Mihajlov, 39, faces a sentence of 1 to 15 years in jail. The lawyer, Jovan Barovic, said the trial will be held in Novi Sad, about 45 miles north of Belgrade.

Mr. Mihajlov was arrested in October on charges covering a broad spectrum of anti-state activities, including contacts with foreign organizations. These charges were dropped, however, and he will be tried on the single count of spreading "hostile" propaganda.

The charge is based on a series of five articles published by Pocer, a Russian emigre publishing house based in West Germany. The articles included denunciations of President Tito's government, which Mr. Mihajlov described as totalitarian.

was already a person entitled to protection under law and that the doctor was obliged to try to save its life after having separated it from the mother. "The male child would have lived but for the actions of this defendant," the chief prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Newman Flanagan, said yesterday.

Dr. Edlin's lawyer, William Homans Jr., will counter that no person ever existed to be killed and that the law has never given rights to the unborn. He told the jury that the fetus "never drew a single breath outside the mother's body" and that the doctor's actions were "in accord with accepted medical standards."

The trial raises some extremely delicate moral, ethical and legal issues: Can the beginning of life be pinpointed? Does an unborn fetus have legal rights and, if so, when? Is a doctor primarily responsible to his patient or does unborn life make a claim on him, too? How is he to divide these responsibilities when they conflict? Are these issues better settled by law than by criminal trial?

## Criticism of Trial

Many here have criticized the trial as quasi-political, an effort to skirt the Supreme Court ruling and to intimidate doctors in this heavily Roman Catholic city, where abortion and research on fetal tissues by scientists have been recurrent and sometimes emotional political issues.

The indictment was handed down after a City Council hearing at which fetal experimentation was denounced by politicians and anti-abortion groups. Four other doctors at the hospital have also been indicted, charged under a 19th-century law against grave robbing, for doing fetal research. No trial date has been set for them.

The trial of Dr. Edlin, a 36-year-old black, is expected to hear a welter of conflicting testimony from doctors, nurses and medical authorities. The prosecution intends to produce in court persons who were as small as the fetus at birth and survived to maturity.

The basic events are not at issue. In regular duties at the city hospital, where he is still employed, Dr. Edlin one day aborted, at her request, a 17-year-old black woman who was 20 to 28 weeks pregnant, according to various estimates. After three vain efforts to extract the fetus by the injection of saline, called "salting out," Dr. Edlin made a surgical incision in the woman's abdomen to remove the fetus by hysterotomy, a technique similar to birth by caesarian section except that the object is to terminate pregnancy. It is used in advanced pregnancies.

In this method, the surgeon puts his finger into the uterus and carefully detaches the placenta and amniotic sac that surrounds the developing fetus from the uterine wall. The entire mass is then expelled by contractions of the uterus.

The state claims that manslaughter was committed before the expulsion. It is charged that Dr. Edlin "stood in the operating room with his hand in the mother and watched the clock for three to five minutes," during which time the "male child" died of anoxia, or lack of oxygen, because it was removed from the mother's support.

The implication is that Dr. Edlin purposely waited to be sure there would be no life when the fetus was removed and discarded and that had he removed it quickly and attempted to keep it alive it might have survived, at least for a time.

The defense says the procedure was not unusual. "We do not concede a deliberate wait of three to five minutes," Mr. Homans said in an interview, pointing out that a leading obstetrics textbook says that "the finger is not removed until it is felt that the sac and placenta are entirely free in the uterine cavity."

At any rate, he added, since the state says death occurred in the uterus, there is no legal ground for manslaughter.

"It is universally the law that killing of an unborn child, whether for abortion or for any other purpose, is not a homicide," he contended in a pretrial brief.

## Navy 'Unaware' Of Pueblo Offer

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Navy has denied knowledge of any offer by the North Koreans to release the spy ship and its 83-man crew before their actual return.

The brief statement was in response to charges by the Pueblo's former executive officer that North Korea was prepared to free the ship and crew more than two months before they were released on Dec. 23, 1968.

Edward Murphy Jr., a former lieutenant, said Thursday that "self-centered antics" by former Pueblo Comdr. Lloyd Bucher prevented the crew from being freed on Oct. 11, 1968. They were captured the previous January.

The Navy statement said that "the government of the United States is unaware of any offer to have the imprisoned Pueblo crewmen man the ship and return it to the United States or to release them at any time earlier than they were actually released."

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# Life With a 15-Year-Old Girl: A Hassle

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK (NYT)—Living with a 15-year-old daughter is the warm glow of conversation with a mature, intelligent human being alternating with the hysteria of a 2-year-old. It has its rewards and its frustrations, but parents agree that it is a watershed year.

At cocktail parties, dinners and at school events, parents of 15-year-olds tend to find one another and exchange progress reports, just as they did years ago about toilet training and testing. In the absence of the soothing ministrations of Dr. Spock, they have to decide for themselves just how far to go with permissiveness and restraint.

"They like to think of themselves as teenagers at 13 and 14 but at 15 something different emerges," observed Warsham Rudd, a public relations man. He and his wife, actress Julia Meade, have two daughters, age 11 and 15. "By the time they get to be 15, they are really becoming young adults," he said, adding, "except for the clothes strewn all over the floor."

## Common Denominator

Teetering on the brink of maturity, timid and arrogant by turns, 15-year-olds are as widely divergent in tastes and attitudes as the adults they are to become. But the clothes, books and records in a heap are a common denominator.

So are crumbs, glasses and soft-drink cans in their rooms, the constant roar of rock music from pocket radios or elaborate stereo

*'One minute they're enchanting... the next you feel like slaughtering them like cattle.'*

sets, and the endless talking with friends on the telephone.

To protect their own access, parents who do not consider themselves particularly permissive have provided their daughters with their own telephone and listing.

"I had to keep my phone free because of my business," said fashion designer Anna Fogarty. "I paid for its installation and I take care of the basic monthly charges, but Melissa is supposed to pay for the additional calls," she said. "She's terribly extravagant."

The 15-year-olds have grown up with rock and find it a necessary background for all activities, including those involving serious concentration. For some girls, music amounts to a passion.

"She has to have perfect sound," said Mia Klein, speaking of her daughter, Brenda. "She has a very expensive stereo set—I'm angry that my husband spent so much on it—and she tapes a lot of rock records."

"It's a very special part of her life and she doesn't like to share it with us. She doesn't like it when I do her kind of dancing. She turns away, it upsets her, and I'm really not bad at it."

While they can cope with the messy rooms and the noise, it is the silliness and silence that

bother parents most. Rudeness to one parent offends the other more than the one it was directed to. Fathers are particularly sensitive as once-obedient daughters turn out to have opinions of their own.

"The 'Don't tell me what to do—I don't have to learn from you' syndrome is infuriating," said Richard Reichert, a business consultant in New Jersey.

"Its roots are symbolic, however. It is not an objective analysis, but a rebellion against the parent-child role, which is in the process of changing for them. It's as irritating as a 2-year-old's temper tantrums, but it has the same source: a desire to break away and achieve a certain independence."

To get themselves through this period, families have worked out their own methods.

"Our philosophy, and I guess my wife arrived at it first, is to not make ultimatums," said one father. "We have to leave ourselves a fall-back position so we don't lose face or have to throw the child out of the house."

In some households, reasoning works. "We not only tell our girls what we expect, but we try to explain honestly why we feel that way," said Warsham Rudd. "When a girl in my office was raped, I told my daughter about it and said this was one of the reasons I didn't want her running around the city [New York] by herself."

Few parents are concerned that their daughters spend too much time or money on clothes or makeup. Most would not mind if they spent more.

"We waited for the day when we would be old enough to wear lipstick," recalled one mother. "Now I can't even get my daughter to put on some gloss when her lips are chapped."

Another, who dresses well enough to get her picture taken at fashionable parties, describes her daughter's style as "studied slovenliness."

It runs to oversize denim overalls and T-shirts. "Preferably somebody else's," Grudgingly, she admits her daughter often looks out in her chosen get-up.

Some 15-year-olds have experimented with eye makeup and nail polish, often garish shades of blue or green; but this occupied a brief period and was over years ago, when they were about 13. Today their prevailing passion is hair care.

"Hair washing, hair drying, hair wrapping—that goes on around the house all the time," said the mother of two girls in their midteens. "They buy out the drugstore for hair preparations."

The drug scene no longer occupies center stage in parents' fears as it did a few years ago. In its place, many notice a resurgence of cigarette smoking and drinking, if not among their own children, then among their children's friends.

For some girls, adult knowledge has extended into sexual matters. For some mothers, this is no cause for alarm. "I certainly wouldn't want her to get pregnant," said one woman in explaining why she had taken her daughter to a gynecologist for a birth control device.

At the other extreme, numerous 15-year-olds have not yet begun to date and don't even care to go to school dances.

"It's a maddening time," said Connie Freedman, a teacher in New Jersey, recalling when her own daughters, now in college, were 15. "Everything's a hassle. They're edging out an inch here, an inch there. One minute they're enchanting, the next you feel like slaughtering them like cattle."

"But I tell the parents to hang on. By the time they're 17, they begin to calm down. They're really in charge of themselves and are contented and they're much easier to live with."



Associated Press

## Japanese Soprano—Nearly Ideal Butterfly

By Henry Pleasants

### OPERA IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—An ideal casting for Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" would require a Japanese Cio-Cio-San who looks 15 and sings like a mature European, preferably Italian.

Yasuko Hayashi, who became the Royal Opera's first Japanese Butterfly Friday night, comes about as close to meeting these specifications as can reasonably be imagined.

London first heard Miss Hayashi, born in Tokyo and schooled operatically in Milan, two seasons ago when she sang a stunning Rachel to the late Richard

Tucker's Elazar in a concert production of Haydn's "La Juive." She made an impressive Covent Garden debut last May as Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni."

What distinguishes her from the few Japanese sopranos I have heard is the size and amplitude of the voice, especially in the upper range. Unlike the Japanese Butterflys heard in the United States—Kumiko Inai, Tamaki Miura and Hlmi Koyke—she is not a one-note, typecast specialist. She has already sung, in addition to Rachel and Donna Anna, the title role in "Maria Stuarda," Eliza in "Moss in Egypt" and Ninetta in "La Gazza Ladra." She is a real opera singer.

And the loveliest Butterfly in appearance, costume, facial expression, movement and gesture that one is ever likely to see, if not quite able to convince you that she is only 15. This is a beautifully sung Butterfly, too, especially the first act duet and "Un bel di," the latter delivered with a freedom from vocal anxiety right up to the final B flat that permitted many imaginative and touching nuances.

"Che tua madre" was less effective, not because it was less passionately articulated, but because it lies low, in an area where Miss Hayashi's voice lacks the dark fullness and richness of the type of Italian soprano Puccini had in mind.

She had a splendid and well-earned success, as did young José Carreras as Lt. Pinkerton. In the first act duet, she recalled treasured memories of Gilda's every and easy singing of that music, although he looked and moved no more like an American naval officer than Gilda—or Carreras—did. Debra Bryn-Jones, a Welshman, looked American enough as Consul Sharpless, and sang handsomely. Gastone De Loga was the admirable conductor. One further performance with this cast is scheduled Jan. 18.

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For More Self-Sufficiency

# OECD Nations Urged To Link Up on Energy

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 13 (IHT).—Almost all energy self-sufficiency among the major industrialized nations is possible by 1985, a study released today says, but the cost would be so high that it is highly improbable, such as the cost alone is estimated at \$1,000 billion and \$2,000 billion. In addition, such a massive shift of resources would conflict with government policies aimed at controlling inflation and improving social conditions.

The study, a two-volume report published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, entitled "Energy Prospects to 1985," is the first attempt at a comprehensive assessment of the energy problems of the 24-member-nation-OECD.

"Energy is a problem and will remain a problem. It will take considerable efforts to solve," one of the authors said at a news conference today. The report, he said, "will be the starting point for further work and studies with the OECD and the recently created International Energy Agency."

Essentially, the report is an appeal for closer international cooperation within the OECD area.

## EEC Deficit Could Reach \$90 Billion

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Common Market countries' payments deficit caused by high oil prices will reach \$80 billion to \$90 billion for the 1974-75 period, an analysis of the market's economic situation said today.

The analysis by the Common Market's executive commission said the deficit will be spread unevenly and with a considerable surplus in West Germany and important deficits in Italy, Britain, Ireland, Denmark and France.

By 1978, the oil-producing countries can be expected to increase income between \$20 billion and \$30 billion a year, an accumulated gain of \$90 billion to \$100 billion in five years, it said.

Internal restrictions in Europe will vary from country to country. Nations like Italy, Ireland and Denmark, which already had a "disproportionate" before the oil crisis, face serious problems, the analysts said.

Britain, on the other hand, is expected to benefit from its opening of its North Sea oil fields and expansion of its export trade with traditional trading partners in the Near East, it said.

Energy savings may have some positive effect on oil deficits but cannot be expected to change the situation decisively, and programs to develop domestic sources like nuclear energy will not bear fruit until after 1978, the report said.

Unemployment can be expected to rise and be substantially higher in the years ahead, it said.

To restore balance, it said, it will be necessary in deficit countries to reduce consumption, raise wages and salaries in gross national products, promote savings by wage and salary earners, increase taxes on consumption and on the incomes of large sectors of the population and curb public spending.

## Kuwait in Pact With Gulf, BP On Control of Oil Company

KUWAIT, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The Kuwait government has reached tentative agreement with British Petroleum Co. (BP) and Gulf Oil Corp. for a 100-per-cent takeover of Kuwait Oil Co.'s administrative operations, but not equity, sources disclosed today.

Gulf and BP jointly own 40 per cent of Kuwait Oil Co. (KOC), which handles 95 per cent of Kuwait's oil production. The government acquired the remaining 10 per cent under last year's "nationalization" accord.

The sources said the agreement would give a new legal framework to KOC.

Oil Ministry sources also disclosed that the administrative structure of the other two foreign oil companies now operating in Kuwait, American Oil Co. and Arabian-Japan Oil Co., will be changed in the near future.

In New York, oil industry sources said the restructuring of KOC will involve mainly the firing of additional Kuwaiti directors on the board and more Kuwaitis in executive positions. These sources said that after the restructuring Kuwait will have a 50-per-cent representation on the board to match its 50-per-cent ownership.

The sources say that by placing additional Kuwaiti directors on the board and more Kuwaitis in executive positions, the government will be able to claim

Western Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. It urges:

- A concerted effort at conservation—without recourse to emergency consumer restraint—which, it says, could cut 15 to 20 per cent from the consumption levels previously forecast for 1985.
- Accelerated development of domestic energy resources. By 1985, (indigenous) oil and gas production could be doubled (from the 1972 level), coal production increased by 65 per cent, hydro and geothermal power by 67 per cent, and nuclear power increased 20-fold, if the price of oil stays at the end-1974 level.
- Coordinated research and development—particularly on solar and geothermal energy and energy from waste.
- Mechanisms to lower the risk of financial and monetary instabilities due to energy imports.

The report estimates that by this program, and if oil prices do not fall, overall energy consumption in the OECD could grow between 2.5 and 4 per cent up to 1985, compared with 5 per cent expected before prices rose, and oil consumption would fall from 55 per cent of the total to 45 per cent or less by 1985.

Another result would be that the OECD states would produce almost 80 per cent of their total energy requirements by 1985. This proportion was previously expected to fall to 55 per cent from 65 per cent in 1972.

The United States, meanwhile, would achieve energy independence by 1985 (five years beyond the goal set by former President Richard Nixon), up from an 85 per-cent self-sufficiency rate in 1972. The Common Market would be producing 55 per cent of its needs, up from 37 per cent in 1972.

The report deals at some length with the question of the future price of oil and the cost of developing energy within the OECD area. Although it offers no solutions, the report is clearly concerned about what happens if oil import prices plummet after billions of dollars have been spent to develop high-cost energy into production.

"The problem of how to distribute the burden of development of the higher cost of indigenous energy resources, which become uneconomical in the event of lower prices for imported oil, is one which requires active cooperation between OECD countries," the report states.

It also calls for greater cooperation to "help speed" the flow of energy from production equipment to the areas containing the most favorable geological structure.

"Turning to the 'broad economic and financial implications' of the continued current price of imported oil, the study says:

- The rapid expansion of high-cost domestic energy production together with continued high import prices, would add significantly to the overall level of costs within the OECD area.
- The higher cost of imports will entail substantial transfers—an estimated \$200 billion to \$300 billion in constant 1974 dollars.
- The transfer of real resources would be equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the OECD area's projected 1980 gross domestic product. This figure would vary sharply between countries—an estimated 0.4 per cent of output for the United States, 2 per cent for OECD Europe and 4.2 per cent for Japan.

This would be an effective counterweight to Saudi Arabia's planned take-over of 100 per cent of the ownership of Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO).

In London, KOC reported today that it produced an average of 2,375,533 barrels of oil a day in 1974, down from a daily average of 2,752,833 barrels in 1973.

**Development Needs**  
BUDAPEST, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Kuwait's Finance and Oil Minister Abdul Rahman Salim Al-Sagoff said yesterday that in "three to four years" all money earned from oil would be needed for Kuwait's own domestic investments.

Earlier the minister said that half of Kuwait's oil income will be invested in domestic projects during 1975, a quarter will go to Arab countries in need of aid, and part of the remaining quarter will serve as aid to non-Arab developing countries, while "little" will be left over for other purposes.

Referring to relations between oil producers and major consumers in the West, Mr. Al-Sagoff, who is visiting several East European capitals, said an accord was needed which takes into consideration the interests of all sides.



In Possible Chain Reaction to Losses

## Sindona Bank Closure Seen Hitting Others

ROME, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The closing of Michele Sindona's Geneva-based Banque de Financement by Swiss authorities last week could touch off a series of grave consequences for many other banks, according to financial sources here.

Mr. Sindona, an Italian citizen, is under judicial investigation here, and he communicates with Italian authorities through a team of lawyers from an undisclosed residence abroad.

The news weekly Panorama, of Milan, reported that the bank, better known as Finabank, was closed after it lost \$60 million in foreign-exchange transactions carried out on behalf of Edicentro International, Ltd. of the Bahamas, a branch of Societa Generale Immobiliare di Roma, a large real estate concern that counts among its holdings the Watergate complex in Washington.

Finabank's assets totaled \$49 million. Last week, a statement was issued saying that the bank was forced to close "temporarily" because of losses due to transactions in which the contracting party had "failed to honor" its obligations. The statement added that "necessary actions are being taken that are aimed at recovering these amounts."

Last Stronghold  
Finabank represents almost the last stronghold of the 54-year-old Mr. Sindona, whose far-flung empire, once estimated as being worth \$450 million, crumbled rapidly last year following a series of heavy trading losses on the foreign-exchange market.

The collapse was accompanied by two Italian arrest warrants against Mr. Sindona in October charging him with falsifying accounts and irregular profit distribution in one of his banks in 1970-71, as well as fraudulent bankruptcy.

The first Sindona bank to go under was the now defunct Franklin National Bank, in which Mr. Sindona held a 31 per cent interest. That bank reported a

\$47-million loss last spring. The Franklin collapse prompted an investigation by the central bank here into Mr. Sindona's activities in Italy, which culminated in the arrest warrants.

According to Panorama, the major part of the Edicentro transactions, worth \$300 million, was carried out with Credit Suisse. With the forced closure of Finabank by Swiss authorities, Credit Suisse could stand to lose large sums of money.

Financial sources are speculating that other credit institutions may suffer badly in a chain reaction to the losses by the Finabank.

At the time of the Finabank transaction, Mr. Sindona held a 40-per-cent interest in Lombard, in addition to controlling Finabank. The transactions for Edicentro were reportedly underwritten by a letter from Immobiliare guaranteeing the trading of dollars against Swiss francs.

However, one of the managing directors of Immobiliare, Roberto Tana, has refused to pay, citing irregularities in transactions carried out by Carlo Bordini, a former right-hand man of Mr. Sindona and former administrator of Immobiliare. Mr. Bordini, who is also under judicial investigation here, resigned from the company last June.

Willing to Help  
Banco di Roma, which until November held Mr. Sindona's 230 million shares of Immobiliare as collateral for a loan granted him, has indicated its willingness to intervene to save Finabank, according to Panorama, but it has been blocked by Swiss banking laws.

Finabank hinted at this in its statement when it said that it was "taking the necessary steps to obtain authorization from the federal banking commission permitting an Italian banking group, which has expressed an interest, to take up participation in the capital shares of our bank that are held by interests linked to the Sindona group, and in this way to assure the reorganization of our finances."

Mr. Sindona controlled Finabank through his Banca Privata Italiana, which was declared in liquidation last fall when a consortium was formed to cover the losses to its depositors.

Last week, the group that now owns Immobiliare pressed the Bank of Italy to cover the losses to Finabank, asserting that otherwise Italian credit would be imperiled.

The central bank's governor, Guido Carli, who organized the formation of the consortium last August to prop up the sagging credit of the Banca Privata Italiana, has reportedly refused to do so on the ground that, since Edicentro, for which the transactions were carried out, is not a bank, the central bank is not responsible for its activities.

At the same time, he implied that the EEC's cohesiveness to a competing financing scheme, one for \$25 billion, proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, could be overcome if the plan were considered as supplemental to, and not a replacement for, the IMF plan.

American opposition to an expansion of the existing IMF lending facility, which borrowed \$2.6 billion from the oil producers last year, is based on reluctance to provide a convenient and risk-free home for those funds. The U.S. belief is that this reduces the pressure on the oil producers to lower prices.

In addition, Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett asserted last week that by raising the money outside of normal channels for a special lending operation, the usual strict requirements that IMF borrowers must adhere to are being ignored.

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## Report Calls for New Production System

# U.S. Farm Output Seen Faltering

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The National Academy of Sciences warned in a "report to the nation" yesterday that the upward trend of farm production is faltering at a time of increasing international concern over food supplies.

At the same time, it cited a long list of "scientific frontiers" where new breakthroughs to higher yields might be found if enough effort and resources are invested in agricultural research.

Among those, it said, are efforts to produce plants with leaf structures that will make more efficient use of sunlight and carbon-dioxide, successful creation of new varieties of plants by crossing their body cells in test tubes rather than through normal reproductive processes, improvements in animal breeding and technological progress in irrigation technology.

Although "for the next decade or so we think we perceive that the supply of food will be adequate," said the report, which focuses on the longer term, "there are clouds on the horizon that should be noted."

**Tapering Trends**  
The tapering trends are warnings of needs for new patterns of thought and indicate that the future may require drastic changes in our farm production system, it said.

The 199-page report, titled "Agricultural Production Efficiency," is the result of a three-year study by a 15-member committee headed by James Horsfall of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

"We set out with a very simple premise: We could be living on borrowed time," Sylvan Wiltner, the chairman of the academy's board on agriculture and renewable resources, which helped guide the committee's study, said at a news briefing.

Mr. Wiltner, the head of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Michigan State University, said at the briefing that the study showed "we have been too complacent" about food productivity.

"We need a national food policy," he said. "We need a national commitment." He added that the country also needed a special project on solar energy.

**Warning Signals**  
The study cited a number of warning signs, including a tapering off in the trend towards greater productivity, which increased farm output by 50 per cent between 1950 and 1971.

In the past, it said, reserves of land kept idle under farm programs had created a sense of complacency. But it noted that such acreage had now been returned to use. Any additional

acreage would have to be provided through such means as land clearing and drainage or the farming of marginal acreage.

"The relative quality and availability of additional potentially arable lands need careful evaluation," the report said.

Meanwhile, it said, "Department of Agriculture data indicate that both the number of persons supplied per farm worker and the number of persons supported per harvest acre are leveling off."

Many of the gains in the past have resulted from increasing applications of fertilizer, but increases in yields available through further expansion of fertilizer use

appear to be slight, the study said.

While yields of corn, the major livestock-feed grain, continue to rise dramatically, the report said, recent improvements have been small for most other crops.

"One must conclude that biological ceilings will, at some future date, constitute a severe if not impenetrable barrier to further increases in yields per acre or most production per unit of feed," it said.

The report warned: "For the long-range future, in addition to such controlling influences as climate, increases in agricultural output will depend largely upon research results not yet in hand."

## Dow Industrial Index Dips 4.6 But Advances Lead Declines

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (IHT).—The New York Stock Exchange list split widely today, with the Dow Jones industrial average tumbling but advancing issues closing with a strong lead over declines.

The industrial average fell 4.61 points to 654.18. It was ahead more than six points in early trading and up 2.63 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,000 issues gained, while

540 declined. Gainers led by 5 to 1 in early trading.

Volume totaled 19.78 million shares compared with 25.89 million shares on Friday, an unusually active day.

Brokers said some investors tended to lighten their position toward the close as they awaited President Ford's address to the economy.

Analysts said that while the expected tax rebates and reductions were welcome in Wall Street, some investors questioned whether they would significantly relieve effects of a deepening recession.

In oil service industry stocks, Veto sank 1 1/2 to 26 1/8, Sedco was 24 3/4, down 1/2, Schlumberger 100, down 4 3/8, Hughes Tool 65 1/8, off 1 1/2, Santa Fe 23 1/2, down 1 1/4, Halliburton 125, off 4, and Baker Oil Tools 34, down 3/4.

Analysts have attributed weakness in the oil service stocks to possible congressional action limiting profits in the oil industry.

In aerospace issues, Northrop sank 2 3/4 to 25 1/4 and General Dynamics climbed 1 to 24 3/8. The U.S. Air Force reportedly favored General Dynamics over Northrop—the two choices—for a new fighter aircraft. A decision is expected this week.

Among most active issues, Texaco closed at 23 7/8, off 1/2. A block of 198,000 shares of the issue traded at 24 1/8. Southern was also active, closing at 10 1/4 up 1/8. A block of 116,500 shares traded at 10 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.18 to 67.50.

Most active was Syntex, closing at 32, down 1 5/8, on volume of 32,000 shares.

Also active were Kaiser Industries, which closed at 47 1/2, unchanged, Great Basins Petroleum at 3 1/4, down 1/8, Houston Oil & Minerals 27 3/4, down 1 1/4, and Austral Oil 11 7/8, unchanged.

Money market rates ended the day with few changes. Dealers added that any changes that did take place were mostly small.

Bill discounts finished a few basis points lower, recouping some of their earlier losses as the market rallied following a reverse repurchase agreement operation by the Federal Reserve Bank to inject funds into the banking system.

Fed funds had moved to the 7 3/8-per-cent level prior to the Fed operation but backed off again to 7 1/4 per cent after the Fed intervened.

In Chicago soybean oil and soybean futures fell sharply in the closing minutes on profit-taking and strongly influenced by a bushel but rallied by a few pennies at the close.

Soybean meal fell \$2 a ton.

**Nicaragua Loan Set**  
PARIS, Jan. 13 (IHT).—A \$30-million Euroloan has been completed for Nicaragua for a five-year term, extendable to seven years, at 1 3/4 over the London interbank offered rate for the duration of the loan.

## U.S. Seeks Merger Partner For Ailing Long Island Bank

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. government is seeking a merger partner for Long Island's Security National Bank, which has fallen into difficult times after once being a glamour stock among investors and analysts.

Government sources confirmed that federal banking regulators are "deeply concerned" about the bank's deteriorating financial situation. They fear that if left alone, Security might go the same way as its former archrival, Franklin National Bank, which last October ended in the nation's largest bank failure.

Sources say Security National's problems do not appear to be as severe as Franklin's were. But they say any further weakening of the U.S. economy, and particularly the real estate industry, could heighten the bank's difficulties.

One government source said that Controller of the Currency James Smith has personally taken charge of the Security case and that he has approached some large New York banking concerns that might want to acquire the \$1.8-billion-asset bank.

Security National, based in Hempstead, New York, is not affiliated with any other institutions bearing similar names.

Analysts reached over the weekend said depositors have no cause for alarm. They noted that even if Security's financial position deteriorated drastically, it would be highly unlikely that the government would allow such a large bank to fold without having its deposit liabilities assumed by another banking concern.

Security National's problems, analysts said, chiefly revolve around its heavy portfolio of real estate loans. This portfolio has experienced a steep delinquency rate, reflecting the severe recession in the housing industry.

The decline in December mostly resulted from lower import prices, the agency said. The dollar reached an all-time low against the Swiss franc at the end of 1974.

## ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MINISTRE DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL) DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SERVICE DE L'AMENAGEMENT RURAL)

NOTIFICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS FOR THE HYDROAGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOUVE PILOT AREA

Jointly financed by African Development Fund and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, open to any company of a member country of the Fund or of a country having contributed to the Fund:

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Lot No. 2: Hydraulic infrastructure.

Lot No. 3: Development of the plots (1,000 ha).

The tender documents can be obtained from the "Service de l'Aménagement Rural, B.P. 173, Ministère du Développement Rural, Nouakchott". The documents in French are also available at the Mauritanian Embassies and Consulates in the countries concerned and at the Head Office of the Consulting Engineer, Sogreah, 15 Avenue Maréchal-Rochonnet, B.P. 172, Centre de Tri 54015, Grenoble (France).

Tenders must be handed in to the "Service de l'Aménagement Rural" not later than 12:00 on 7 April 1975.

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January 14, 1975











هكذا من الكحل


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Jan. 13, 1975		Open	Close	N.Y.
London	Fix	180.00	180.25	+3.00
Zurich		182.00	180.75	+3.75
Paris	(13.5 kilo)	183.86	184.56	+2.67

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates	
--------------------------------	--

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	64- 74	7 1/2- 8	1 1/2- 2 1/2	11- 12
1 A.	7 1/2- 8 1/2	7 - 7 1/2	8 - 8 1/2	14 1/2- 15 1/2
3 A.	8 1/2- 9 1/2	6 1/2- 7 1/2	7 - 7 1/2	16 - 16 1/2



Stock Indexes				
	Yes.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	83.80	81.20	83.80	77.00

Brussele	110,00	108,85	110,09	106,43
Frankfurt	111,99	111,54	111,59	110,50
London 50	155,50	155,78	333,00	144,00
London 500	71,03	67,57	150,81	65,49
Milan	87,66	86,49	81,66	85,98
Paris	109,50	108,70	108,70	99,18
Sydney	294,67	297,56	295,58	290,38
Tokyo 100	269,08	268,23	278,03	262,24

Tokyo (to)	3,857.82	3,658.21	3,777.40	3,637.04
Zurich	253.60	232.00	232.60	266.24
(in New, for old)				

FCE Quotations		1975			
Jan. 14, 1975		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	4-9	653	657	664
65-10	offer	629	669	674	684

711	.....	bid	163	165	167	170
165.5	.....	offer	170	171	180	185
170.5	.....	offer	3530	3590	3690	
3657.82	.....	offer	3700	3730	3800	3900
permt. 643	.....	bid	119	120	117	117
118.2	.....	bid	118	121	122	122

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## Art Buchwald

## The Indian Givers

WASHINGTON.—I received a call from Kellerman the other day. I'd heard he lost his job and I expected him to be very unhappy. But he seemed elated.

"Do you know any Indians?" he asked me.

"I don't think so," I said.

"Why?"

"Well, the bank is going to foreclose on my house and I thought I'd give it to the Indians."

"You can't do that," I said.

"Why not? Marlon Brando gave his land to the Indians and it had a \$318,000 mortgage on it. My property only has a \$46,000 mortgage. They'd be getting a bargain."

"But no Indians are going to take your property if there's a mortgage on it."

"I won't tell them, dummy. I'll just turn over the deed to them and they'll find out later."

"That's out for the Indians. After all they've gone through, you can't give them back their land with a mortgage on it."

Buchwald

"I'm sure Marlon meant well," I said. "Maybe he didn't know there was a mortgage on the land."

"Don't get me wrong. I'm not criticizing him. I just figured if the bank's going to take my house, I'd rather give it to the Indians. That's why I'm calling you. If you could dig up some Indians for me, I could use the national exposure more than Brando could and maybe I could even get a job out of it."

I told Kellerman, "The networks have been burned pretty badly by Brando. It may be a long time before they cover another story about a paleface donating his land to the Indians. Besides, Kellerman, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but you're not a movie star. Walter Cronkite isn't about to send out a TV crew to cover a guy in Bethesda who is going to give his house away."

"But I can't just give it to Riggs Bank," he shouted. "What the heck fun is that?"

"Don't get excited, Kellerman. Let's think this out. Maybe we could get Jane Fonda to give your house to the Indians. She hasn't been on television recently."

"That's not bad," he agreed. "I could stand next to her. Do you think Marlon would get mad?"

"I don't see why he would. After all, it's your property, isn't it?"

"The Riggs Bank doesn't seem to think so," Kellerman said.

"Well, that's just something the Indians will have to work out with the bank. If they can't handle a mortgage, they shouldn't be in the land-accepting business. Don't forget there is an old Indian saying, 'Abwahi kuhwah meetha humbug,' which means 'that's a lie.'"

"That's not that mean!"

"That's the thing as a free Brando lunch."

## Barbra Streisand Gets Festival Prize

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13 (AP).—Barbra Streisand won the best actress award last night at the fifth International Film Festival of India for her portrayal of a political activist in the movie "The Way We Were."

The Hungarian film, "Dreaming Youth," was named the best film and Iran's Behruz Vusoghi was selected as best actor for his role in the Iranian film "Tanghis." Vusoghi was the only award winner who was present at the ceremony. The jury named Brazil's Zelito Vazco the best director for his film "Alma."

Spec. 4 Louis Stokes (facing) was court-martialed in December for long locks. WACs testified in his defense.

## GIs in Germany Sing Army Haircut Blues

By David Iams

HEIDELBERG (UPI).—With no war to worry about, the issue of weighing most heavily on U.S. servicemen in Europe today is their hair.

The question of hair length, sideburns and beards has gotten mixed up with the weightier issues of a "modern volunteer" Army, civil liberties, military spying on U.S. civilians overseas, racism, sexism and wastelands.

Some soldiers even contend the military haircut is a way to prevent them from deserting and disguising themselves as civilians in the event of another war as unpopular as Vietnam.

But for most servicemen, hair is the most common point of conflict between a military establishment which—modern or not—gives the orders, and the GI who—volunteer or not—must follow them.

Actually, the hair issue can be paried two ways: Some GIs want the right to let their hair grow as long as they please; others say officers and NCOs order already short-haired GIs to cut it shorter simply to show who's boss.

The sentencing of half a dozen GIs to jail terms of up to five months for refusing to get their hair cut shows just how seriously the armed forces are taking the issue. Five months is a jail term otherwise reserved for such offenses as larceny or drug possession.

In addition, two other soldiers were sentenced to three-month prison terms in Schweinfurt in 1973 after refusing to cut their hair or shave their beards on the grounds that they were adherents of the Sikh religion.

Whatever their reasons, several more soldiers are still willing to face trial rather than get shorn to military standards.

One of these is an officer, Lt. Matthew Carroll, stationed in Hanau, West Germany, whose court-martial on the charge of refusing to let his hair out began last month and is scheduled to resume in the next two weeks. Another three are among the 1,200 stationed in Berlin who last month circulated a petition to Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., protesting Army hair regulations.

The regulations are unambiguous. Briefly, they specify that hair should not:

- Be longer than three inches at the top of the head;
  - Be worn in braids, dreads, pigtails, mohawks or any other hunky style;
  - Touch the ears when groomed. Only the closely cut or shaved hair on the back of the neck may touch the collar;
  - Exceed 1 1/2 inches in bulk, regardless of length;
  - Touch the eyebrows when groomed or protrude in front or below the band of properly worn headgear;
  - Be dyed an unnatural color;
  - Contain or have any visible foreign items attached to it. Sideburns must not extend below the lowest part of the exterior ear opening. (This is often determined, GIs complain, by sergeants' sticking a pencil into their ears.)
- Moustaches must not extend downward beyond the lip line of the upper lip or sideways beyond a vertical line drawn upward from the corner of the mouth.



Beards are not normally allowed. They are permitted, however, in the Navy, which is also somewhat more lenient about hair length in general.

In announcing the current regulations, the Army said they "avoid transient fads in dress and appearance... The well-trained soldier should pride himself on his adherence to conservative grooming habits that are customary in all military circles."

A spokesman for the headquarters of the Army in Europe indicated that the military considers hair to be "part of the uniform."

A civilian editor at the U.S. forces newspaper Stars and Stripes who grew up in an Army family during the 1930s when there was no draft contends that the haircut problem is bound to vanish when the military is again composed of nothing but volunteers.

But despite the recall in November from Europe of the last draftees, the problems show no sign of abating. More servicemen write to Stars and Stripes about hair length than any other topic; relatively few defend the regulations.

Often, GIs object that the sergeant who tells them to get a haircut could hardly pride himself on his appearance when he is so fat that his neck, while glisteningly clean shaven, rolls out in folds over his shirt collar, matching the paunch overflowing his pants.

To the Army's objection that long hair is a "fad," they point out the 18th-century military men, notably Custer, who wore their hair long, and they observe that sideburns got their name from General Burnside.

On other occasions, white soldiers have complained that the hair regulations "put a premium on preferential to blacks."

In effect, the 1 1/4-inch "bulk" permits modified Afro hairdos, which the services cautiously tolerate. But the white soldiers now say their black colleagues can stuff their Afros under their hats during duty hours and still have hair of almost civilian length in their off hours.

At the haircut courts-martial to date, however, the regulations have been challenged on two legal grounds:

• Long hair in no way interferes with the performance of military duties;

• Hair regulations violate the Constitution because they set one standard for men in the armed forces and another for women. Unlike hair regulations for male military personnel, those for women specify only that the hair not touch the uniform's collar.

At the courts-martial of Spec. 4 Louis Stokes and Spec. 4 George Stone last month in Mannheim, WACs and Dutch soldiers, whose regulations permit flowing locks, testified for the defense. They are also expected to testify in Lt. Carroll's behalf.

The constitutional issue of unequal hair regulations for men and women in uniform is one reason that Lt. Carroll, Spec. Stokes, Spec. Stone and other defendants have been defended by an overseas organization of civil rights lawyers called the Lawyers Military Defense Committee, which is affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Lt. Carroll will also present his case with the help of his father, who until retiring recently was an Army colonel, but since then—Lt. Carroll says—has begun to raise a "small, well-groomed beard."

## PEOPLE: Japanese Ex-Soldier Won't Live With Wife

Toru Nakamura, the Tsushima Islander who served in the Japanese Army during World War II and was recently discovered in the Indonesian jungle, convinced that the war had still not ended, has decided not to live with his wife. During his 30-year absence, his wife, Mrs. Nakamura, remarried.

Nakamura will live with his son, Li Hung, who was born after he was drafted by the Japanese Army, his son's wife and their four children. His wife will stay with her second husband. "They have been married for 31 years," he said, "and they should stay together."

Taiwanese legal authorities had ruled that Nakamura was still legally married because his wife did not have him declared legally dead before her second marriage.

People's Republic of China writes that Trevor Kruger of Pretoria should not be claiming a world record for living with crocodiles (UPI, Jan. 9), after a mere 23 days. "In the late 1930s," writes Root, "the Chicago Tribune employed a Warsaw correspondent named Mike Nowinski, who shared his bedroom for several years with a pair of full-grown crocodiles who cooed in a pool constructed expressly for them. Nowinski was inseparable from his crocodiles, from a long black cigarette holder, which gave the impression that he was a crocodile, for he wore a shirt playing the role of an international spy, and from a large fuzzy fur coat, which he never took off even in the hottest weather. It may have been lined with steel to double as crocodile-proof pajamas."

Betty Ford went to Bethesda Naval Hospital for a routine postoperative check. Her press secretary, Sheila Weidenfeld, said that Mrs. Ford will be undergoing postop evaluation every four months. Mrs. Ford had a radical mastectomy in September. Prior to her hospital visit, the first lady was busy putting together a spring wardrobe with the emphasis on economy. "She couldn't afford a winter dress," said Mrs. Weidenfeld, adding that Mrs. Ford will be buying ready-to-wear made in the United States. Her choice of designer: Albert Capraro, a New Yorker, whose clothes are in the \$70-\$200 price range.

King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has appeared to the press to stop "ruthless and intensive" poking into his private life while he said, makes both him and the newspapers look ridiculous. Referring to recent articles about a possible engagement to a German, Silvia Sommerath, King said that the constant presence of newsmen had obstructed both his work and his relations with family and friends. "I accept gratefully that the press and the public want to follow my work and I respect the journalists' ambitions, but I am disappointed to see that news coverage has created a situation that makes both the newspaper and myself seem ridiculous. I King cannot get engaged in a job but he decides himself when and with whom he becomes engaged."

SIGNED: Actor James Stewart to make his first London appearance this spring. Stewart will play the same role that has played off and on for 28 years—the lead in "Hush." He first played the role in 1947 and made a movie version in 1950.

Cathy Tibbs, the former champion who was dragged and killed by a horse during a riding demonstration in Eucalyptus, Calif., has been taken off serious lists at a local hospital. Tibbs, 45, was hospitalized after a horse ran and a collapsed after the accident last week.

Camden (N.J.) County officials are continuing a welfare investigation of Miss Vicki Strickland, a former Haddonfield resident, is now living in London. She allegedly worked as a go-go dancer in a South New Jersey nightclub while serving \$235 a month from welfare department. In addition, Tiny Tim has claimed that he sent his wife at least \$100 month for support of their year-old child, Tulip, since he separated early last year.

Comedian Bob Hope will act as master of ceremonies at Academy Award presentations April 14. Hope was the main attraction for 14 years—until he decided in 1971 to break the money into sections and use number of masters of ceremony.

SAMUEL JUSTI

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